PILSENER BEER.
BECK & Co., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
Lightest, Purest, and most Wholesome in the Market.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts.
Rs. 31 per case of 8 doz. pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
GLADE & Co., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,326—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1888.

JUNE 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

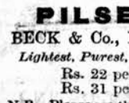
Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Haselwood	...12th June
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. H. Mudie	....26th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigall	..3rd July.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	..... 10th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	17th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.Worcester	24th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigall	31st „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th „
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	.. 21st „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—
June 15th & 29th and July 13th and 27th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDIUNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 23rd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Rassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,
And everything which is subject to injury from damp.
They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened
CIGAR;
And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8.	2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. „ 5-0.	7 do. „ 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at (11 a.m. after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on SATURDAY, 9th June, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 9th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT RUTNAGHIRI AND VINGURLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s.s. Busheer, 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	„ 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	„ 3 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th June, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEPPER MILLS.

A MOST USEFUL ADDITION TO THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

THE "CHURN" SHAPE MILL, in best quality British Oak, highly polished, with neat Electro-Plated bands.
Rs. 7-8, each.
THE "DISTRICT" MILL, in best quality Hard White Nickel, a very strong article for Shikaries, &c.
Rs. 9-0.
THE "PRINCESS" MILL, in Finest Crystal, mounted in best quality Electro-Plate.
From Rs. 16-0 to Rs. 22-8, each.
THE "PRINCESS" MILL, in Finest Crystal, mounted in Sterling Silver, "Hall Marked."
Rs. 36, each.
And a variety of different patterns, with wooden bodies, &c.
At Rs. 2-8, each.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FANS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have just received an entirely New Stock of the latest London and Paris fashions.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Plain White Satin Fans	each	6 0	to	22 8
Plain Black Satin Fans	„	5	to	15 0
Painted White Satin Fans	„	5	to	35 0
Painted Black Satin Fans	„	10	to	42 0
White Lace Wedding Fans	„	30	to	40 0
Black Lace Fans, richly painted	each	36 0		
White Gauze Fans, richly painted	each	15 0		
White Satin Fans, richly ornamented with Crewel Work	each	30 0		
Black Corded Silk Fans, hand painted,	each Rs.	18	to	25 0
White Corded Silk Fans, hand painted,	each Rs.	15	to	34 0
Peach Colored Corded Silk Fans, hand painted,	each	20 0		
French Grey Colored Corded Silk Fans, hand painted	each	22 8		
Black Gauze Fans, ornamented with pretty gilt tassels	Rs.	36	to	40 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.

NO time should now be lost in placing these important Instruments, as an early Monsoon is anticipated by many observers. We recommend the following which are constructed for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches, and may be relied upon as accurate.

Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.
Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited.
ELPHINSTONE, CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.
It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.
Per bottle, Re. 1.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna

PERAMBULATORS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, herewith beg to submit particulars and quotations of their Stock of Perambulators :—

	Rs.	a.
Single, Three-wheels, Wooden Body Perambulators, well upholstered, on 18 in. Bicycle *Rubber*-tyred Wheels, with Porcelain Handles, Apron and Summer Hood, complete	30	0
Single, Superior do. do. on 20 in. Bicycle *Rubber*-tyred Wheels, complete.	35	0
Single, Three-wheels, Cab-shaped Wooden Body Perambulator, richly upholstered, on 23 in. best Bicycle *Rubber*-tyred Wheels, with Porcelain Handles, Apron and Belgian striped Canopy, complete	40	0
Good quality Wicker Bassinette *vis-a-vis* Perambulators, Porcelain Handles, four Bicycle Iron-tyred Wheels, with Brass-jointed Turnover Waterproof Hood, Apron, complete	40	0
Superior do. do. richly upholstered, complete	56	0
Vis-a-vis Perambulator, Wooden Body Bicycle, Iron-tyred Wheels, with Brass-jointed Waterproof, Reversible Hood, Apron, complete	54	0
Superior do. do. richly upholstered, complete	75	0
Rural *vis-a-vis* Perambulator, Bicycle Iron-tyred Wheels, with Brass-jointed Waterproof, Reversible Hood, nicely upholstered, Apron, complete	51	0
Single Perambulator, 20in. Bicycle Iron-wheels, Porcelain Handles, Belgium striped Canopy, Apron, &c., complete	32	0
Wicker Basinette, 18 and 14 in. Bicycle Iron-wheels, Brass-jointed Waterproof, Turnover Hood, Porcelain Handles, Apron, &c., complete	40	0
Wicker Basinette, 20 and 16 in. Wheels as above, complete	45	0
Wicker Basinette (surperior), 23 and 18in. Bicycle Iron-tyred Wheels, richly upholstered, with Reversible Brass-jointed Waterproof Hood, Porcelain Handles, Apron, &c., complete	80	0
Wood body *vis-a-vis*, 20 and 16in. Bicycle Iron-Wheels, Waterproof, Brass-jointed Turnover Hood, Porcelain Handles, Apron, &c., complete	45	0
Wood body *vis-a-vis*, 23 and 18in. Wheels as above, complete	60	0
Waterproof Hoods for the Rainy Seasons complete, with Frame Straps, &c.—For single Perambulator, superior Brass-jointed	10	8
Do. do. for *vis-a-vis* Perambulators	13	8
Summer Canopies complete	6	0
Do. do superior, to come down at the ends	7	0
Spare Waterproof Aprons	2	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

A, L & W'S Unshrinkable Flannels for District Wear.
Unshrinkable Flannels for Shirts or Sleeping Suits.
Unshrinkable White Saxony Flannel.
Unshrinkable White Twilled Flannel.
Unshrinkable White Silk and Flannel.
A, L & W'S Unshrinkable "Tropical" Flannels.
Unshrinkable Colored Flannels.
Unshrinkable Silk and Wool Mixture.
Superior White or Coloured Spun Silks.
A, L & W'S The genuine Oxford Cloth or Jute Mixture.
Soft Colored Zephyr Shirtings.
The New Colored "Cambridge" Shirting.

Messrs. ASQUITH, LORD, & WHITMORE will forward their new Pattern and Descriptive Catalogue on receipt of Letter or Post Card. They continue to keep, as usual, one quality only, *viz.*, the best.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	„ 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	„ 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	„ 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	„ 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	„ 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	„ 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS
AND
JEWELLERS.
THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz :—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do do Scotch Constitution, Red	17	0
Leather Cases for the above	Rs. 4 0 to 7	8
Mark Masters Aprons	16	0
Excellent Masters	16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	33	0
Do Principal's, Apron and Sash	36	0
Leather Case for do	Rs. 4 8 to 7	8

JEWELS.

Master Masons Silver Square and Compass	15	8
Master Masons, Locket size, Silver Gilt	35	0
Master Masons, Silver with Crystals	28	0
Master Masons, Silver Gilt with Crystals	35	0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt	Rs. 15 8 to 22	0
Excellent Masters, set with Crystals	28	0
Mark Masters Jewels	Rs. 12 8 to 28	8
Jubilee Jewels, worn by all Master Masons	28	8
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Past Master Jewels. from	Rs. 85 0 to Rs. 165	0

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LIPPERT'S HOTEL,
OPPOSITE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
THE Landlady personally looks after the comfort of Ladies and Children. A new upper-storey has been added.
The Rooms are considered the coolest in Bombay.
The Hotel has been newly-furnished, and no expense has been spared to ensure the comfort of Visitors.
The Bar and Billard Rooms (separate buildings) open into an extensive and well-kept garden, which forms a favourite resort for Ladies and Children.
ALES, WINES, AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION.
☞ Charges very low to meet competition in Bombay

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N.B. Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which ALL Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

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LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber-tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass doune, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIRTS "FOR ALL OCCASIONS." SHIRTS
"HOAR & CO.'S E. C. P."
SECURES TO THE WEARER
EASE AND COMFORT WITH PRECISION.
WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED SHIRT AND COLLAR LIST.
HOAR & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS. } BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY
SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

	Rs.	a.	
India Gauze	15	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino	from 24	0	„
Summer Merino	„ 27	0	„
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear)	from 39	0	„
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool	from 45	0	„
Lace Balbriggan	„ 24	0	„

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants	from 16	8	„
Gauze Merino, spliced seats	from 36	0	„
Summer Merino spliced seats	from 39	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats	from 42	0	„
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool),	from 42	0	„
Pure Llama Wool	„ 48	0	„
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats	from 27	0	„

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climate, from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!
WATERPROOF CLOTHING!!

A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.
MONSOON CLOTHING
In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.
MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS
Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.
ALL NECESSARIES
Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.
WHO IS YOUR TAILOR
Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SOCIAL GATHERING AND DINNER OF OLD PROPRIETARIANS
Will come off
ON SATURDAY, 9th JUNE.
Further particulars on application to the SECRETARIES, Dhun Mills, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

WANTED, a thoroughly good MUSICIAN and smart NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, with at least six more years to serve in this country, for the post of Sergeant Drummer, for a British Infantry Regiment. Apply sending true copies of Company Defaulter Sheets and full information regarding musical attainments to OFFICER COMMANDING 1st Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, Quetta.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.
NOTICE.
THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, Falkland Road, Byculla, on THURSDAY next, the 7th inst., at 5-30 p.m.
NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 5th June, 1888.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Ld.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 9th June, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on SATURDAY, the 12th May, 1888.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.
A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of (THUCKER) MEGJEE KHETSEY, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
WAGJEE KHETSEY, the nephew of the deceased. } .... Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, which the Petitioner claims as his own are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
(The Seal of the High Court at Bombay)
L. N. BANAJI.
The 29th day of May, 1888.
WAGJEE KHETSEY,
In person.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Princes, because it is a good time-keeper.
Prince Albert Victor of Wales,
Prince William of Prussia,
Crown Prince of Denmark,
The Sultan of Morocco, and the
First Prince of Travancore.
are carrying and praising Waterburys.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Soldiers, from Generals to Privates, because it will stand the hard wear and rough usage of a campaign and is a standing lesson on the importance of regularity, perfect action, absolute precision, neatness, and uniformity.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Sailors, because in every port repairs can be executed, if necessary, at small cost.

HE WATERBURY is worn by Scientists who appreciate its excellent qualities as a time-keeper and have tested its reliability:—Professor Jamieson, M. A., C. E., F. R. S. E., Glasgow, Professor Thos. A. Edison, the famous Electrician, and many others are wearers of Waterburys and report in the highest terms.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Literarians:—Edmond Yates of *The World*, G. A. Sala, and G. R. Sims all carry the Waterbury and testify to its merits.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Everyone who prefers a useful time-keeper, cheap and accurate, that can always be repaired for a nominal sum, to a showy useless watch, costly or impossible to set right.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.
Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Repaired for ONE RUPEE or less
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY?
It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country, from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Meadows Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to
WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY ALLAHABAD.
A perfect watch, timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box, will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel Post.
Postage will be paid by the Company.

INSURE YOUR LIFE BY WEARING A WATERBURY.
The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.
Clubs.—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.
Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ...Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2-0
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
10A, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONEGUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PEARSE'S BREAD-VAN STOPS at the BLACK CHOWKEY, Parel Road, every morning, at 7-30.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Our new Novelties in FRILLINGS and LACES specially ordered for the Poona Season to hand yesterday, and will be here only till Saturday.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED, by a Married Lady (English), in a Private Family in Bombay.—Address, M. A., care of this paper.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

WANTED, for a Girls' School at Goa, a EUROPEAN SCHOOL MISTRESS, competent to teach all subjects as taught in Bombay High Schools, including Singing and Piano. Free quarters.—For terms apply to "J. J. S.," care of this paper.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have been staying at the Hotel with my wife and child for upwards of a fortnight, and have been in all respects very well satisfied with it. The Proprietor has been most polite and the Servants very attentive. The table has been first-rate, and I can recommend it to any one wanting an economical house to live at. Ship Masters, will, I feel sure, find it most convenient, and I wish it every success. —S.B., Master, Clan Graham.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints two pages of note paper at one time. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

FOR SALE.—A TIGER CUB, size of a full grown panther. In perfect condition.—Apply "X.X.," care of KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING MACHINES. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

PURE DAMASK NAPKINS.—A large new supply, latest choice designs, superior quality, Rs. 13-8 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

PEGU PONY.—For sale, a very handsome fast silver grey PEGU PONY, guaranteed quiet, and believed sound.—Apply Messrs. STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum.

TRAVELLING BATH-TUBS.—Fitted with Wicker Basket, stout leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete, Rs. 40.—L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured. "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE COVENTRY CHAIR, consisting of a Comfortable padded Chair, Seat on easy springs, with tricycle mechanism at the back for driving same; very light and fast, suitable for an Invalid or Native gentleman. Very luxurious and strong. Greatly in vogue at home. Call and inspect.—At MARCKS & Co., Ld. Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage 1 anna.

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
NEW SEASON'S TOBACCO.
THE WONDERFUL QUALITY
of the NEW SEASON'S CROP—
there has been nothing like it since
1872—is indicated by present stocks.
First supplies just opened out.
Trial respectfully solicited.
DAWSON'S PRIME.
THOMPSON'S PRIME.
HAVANNAHS No. 2.
HAVANNAHS No. 3.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY
IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.
Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new,
BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.
These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs, not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.
Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.
SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.
Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.
With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.
Large Sized Packet, 6d.
WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld.
1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THOS. COCK and SON, Tourist and General Passenger Agents, have REMOVED to spacious offices above Messrs. Hoar and Co., Rampart Row, where a Reading and Waiting-Room supplied with the leading local and up-country Newspapers, the English Illustrated papers, latest telegrams, &c., has been opened for the use of persons travelling under their arrangements.

THE GORDON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per Share for the 15 months ended 31st December, 1887, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, 1888, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 2nd June, 1888, on production of their Share Certificates.
By Order of the Directors,
For the Gordon Spinning & Manufg. Co., Ld,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th May, 1888.

ANY PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. S. LEACOCK, 5th Bombay L. I., are requested to communicate the same to the PRESIDENT of the REGIMENTAL COMMITTEE of ADJUSTMENT, 5th Bombay L. I., Baroda, within two months from THIS DATE.
J. C. FRANCIS, Captain,
President, Adjustment Committee.
Baroda, 1st June, 1888.

NOTICE.
AN AUCTION SALE of the CONTRACT for STATIONERY to the approximate value of Rs. 53,000 for the use of the Travancore Government, for 1064, will be held at the Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1888 (20th Anny 1063), at 1 p.m.
2. Intending Contractors or their authorized Agents are invited to attend.
3. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.
Huzur Cutchery, Trevandrum, 30th May, 1888.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has quite recently received per s.s. "Melpomene" the following goods of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.
Gents', Ladies', and Boys' Waterproof Cloaks and Coats of different kinds. Superior quality, lasting, elegant, and light in weight, in all sizes. Gents' best Waterproof umbrellas, Coachmen's black broadcloth, rain coats. Gents' double sole, lace, and elastic monsoon boots, very durable, light in weight, and perfectly water-tight.
ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Tailor and Outfitter.
29, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS in DUPLICATE will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Madras, up to 26th June, 1888, and OPENED at 12 noon, on the 27th June, 1888, for SUPPLY of undermentioned Stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal, as required.

Cloth Tent, White	....	Yds.	17,118
„ „ Blue	....	„	20,873
„ „ White (Gurrah)	....	„	11,765
„ „ Yellow (Gurrah)	....	„	17,620

Offers will be received for the supply of both hand-made and machine made cloth.
The term "more" to include Supply of stores, if required, up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tenders.
List of stores can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer, Madras. Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable at 8 annas in the office of the Ordnance Officer, Madras.
Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in bank receipt as earnest money, which will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tenders. Forms should be properly filled in and signed.
Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected; the accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement in the event of his failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.
On failure of contract it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the Security deposit to Government at his own discretion.
Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.
The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.
J. C. FISHER,
Lieut.-Col. R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge
Arsenal, Madras, 31st May, 1888.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY, Co., Ld.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES AND STATIONERY. COUNTRY PRODUCE.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of "MISCELLANEOUS STORES" of COUNTRY PRODUCE and MANUFACTURE and "STATIONERY" during the year commencing July 1, 1888.
Tenders must be submitted on the printed forms of tenders' Schedules, to be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of "Miscellaneous Stores," and from the Auditor, Dharwar, in the case of "Stationery," on payment of annas 8 for each copy.
The Depots for which tenders are invited for "Miscellaneous Stores" are Poona, Hubli, and Bangalore, and intending tenderers are requested to name the Depot or Depots for which they require forms, when applying for them. All Stationery will have to be delivered at the Stationery Stores, Dharwar.
The Company's specification and the conditions under which contracts for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores will be let accompany each form of tenderers schedule. Any further information required can be obtained in the case of "Miscellaneous Stores" from the Storekeeper, Hubli and Bangalore, and in the case of "Stationery" from the Auditor, Dharwar.
The last date for receiving tenders, which should be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, in a sealed cover superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Stores or Stationery," is SATURDAY, June 16, 1888.
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R. E.
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Dharwar, 16th May, 1888.

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1886, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of John Peter Hoare, late of No. 8, Prospect Street, Plymouth, in the County of Devon, an Engineer of H. M's. Steam-ship Investigator, European, deceased, who died at No. 8, Prospect Street, aforesaid, on the 17th day of June, 1887, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose property and credits were on the 16th day of May, 1888, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown, of Bombay, attorneys of the said Court, and two of the constituted attorneys of William Martin Hoare and Jane Ann Stacey, the only executors named in the Will of the said deceased for their use and benefit, and limited until they or either of them shall obtain Probate granted to them, or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown on their behalf at their office, in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 15th day of July, 1888, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said William Martin Hoare and Jane Ann Stacey as the persons thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 22nd day of May, 1888.
HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Administrators Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 317 of 1884.
FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Colbhat Road, without the Fort .... Plaintiff.
vs.
BAI SOONABAI, widow and administratrix of RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, BYRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, both residing at Colbhat Road, BHICAIJEE, wife of CAWASJEE ASPUNDIARJEE and the said COWASJEE ASPUNDIARJEE, both residing at Frere Road, and HEERABAI, wife of RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE SHROFF, residing at Byramjee Homejee Lane in Bombay, aforesaid .... Defendants.
PURSUANT to the order made in the above suit and bearing date the fourteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS.
All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Framjee Rustomjee Behleepatell and of the abovenamed Defendants Bai Soonabai, widow of Rustomjee Byramjee Behleepatell, Byramjee Rustomjee Behleepatell, Bhicaijee, wife of Cowasjee Aspundiarjee, Cowasjee Aspundiarjee, and Heerabai, wife of Ruttonjee Bomanjee Shroff, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at second Colbhat Lane, in the oart called or known by the name of Dussoowady, otherwise called Vanka Mohola, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifteen and seven eighteenth square yards or thereabouts in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 225, New No. 1,705, Old Survey No. 226, and New Survey No. 164, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 3,203, and street No. 13, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Fakirjee Ratanjee Mistri, on or towards the south by the property of Kavasjee Kursetjee Mistri, on or towards the east by the Vanka Mohla aforesaid, and on or towards the west by the bazar called Cheera Bazar, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Soonabai and her tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. NANU and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the fifth Defendant abovenamed at No. 30, Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1888.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 annas.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
MR. WILLIAM ASHDOWN, Assoc: M. Inst C. E., has been ADMITTED as a PARTNER from THIS DATE, and our firm will henceforth be carried on under the name of GOSTLING, MORRIS, and ASHDOWN.
GOSTLING & MORRIS,
Architects, Civil Engineers, and Surveyors.
1, Hummum Street, Bombay, 16th May, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BROKEN CASTINGS.
THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, offers for the purchase of any quantity of the following Broken Castings, up to an aggregate of
500 tons Cast Iron Chairs.
400 Do. do. Pot Sleepers.
Weighed over and delivered on the spot.
Cash to be paid on acceptance of Tender.
The material to be removed within one month, failing which, ground rent at the rate of Re. 1 per square yard per month will be charged, the Company reserving the right to sell at the risk and expense of the Purchaser any material not removed at the expiration of two months from date of purchase.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 500.
The material is lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, and can be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent; and Forms of Tender obtained from the undersigned.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th June, 1888.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of the PERSEVERANCE FLOUR MILL and IRON FOUNDRY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 9th day of July next, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to the undersigned, SITTARAM GOPINATHJI, the Liquidator of the said Company, at the registered office of the Company, No. 22, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, or by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 22nd day of May, 1888.
SITTARAM GOPINATHJI,
Liquidator.

ESTATE OF GOVINDJEE TULSIDAS, OF BOMBAY HINDU, DECEASED.
NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of GOVINDJEE TULSIDAS, formerly of Jafferabad, but late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased (who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 31st day of October, 1886, and probate of whose last will and Testament was granted on the 17th day of April, 1888, applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to MOOLJEE GEEGA and MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE DADINA, the two surviving executors in the said will named according to the tenor thereof) are required on or before the 22nd day of June, next, to send to the undersigned at their office, at 27, Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and notice is hereby given that on the expiration of such time the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claim of which the said executors shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executors—Dated this 15th day of May, 1888.
PESTONJEE & RUSTIM,
Executors Solicitors.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.
HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.
JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists"
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.
Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."
hese Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the
last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.............................. £800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS............................ } $7,500,000
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 548,900.
REST...... .... „ 132,412.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

FOR SALE.
THE fast paddle-steamer BHOWNUGGUR, built in H. M's Bombay Dockyard in 1879, of Malabar Teak, entirely copper fastened and the bottom coppered and yellow metalled. She has compound diagonal surface condensing Engines of 60 Nominal and 275 Indicated horse-power, net 108 tons registered, with boats and general equipments. She is capable of running into shallow waters. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort.
FRAMJEE SORABJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
Bombay, 29th May, 1888.

WATERPROOF CLOTHINGS.
HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS beg to inform the Gentry of Bombay and Mofussil that they have just received by the last mail a large and varied assortment of waterproof clothing of the latest Fashion Suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls. The Goods are now unpacked, and an early inspection is solicited at their shop No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS, CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance; postage extra.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 51 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 60 0	„ 63 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ ...	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ —
Liebfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ —
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ —
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ —
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES. From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Superior	„ 26 0	—
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ 30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	—
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Medoc	„ 10 8	
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
From Munzer & Fils.		
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From J. Roemer & Sohn, Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	...
Chateau Roemer	„ 14 0	...
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0
From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroe's ***	„ 18 0	...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 2[illegible] 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules ..	„ 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy*** ..	„ 57 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Chambertin	„ 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	
„ „ *	„ 22 8	
Cairndhu Blend	„ 18 0	

BEER.	Per doz.	Per doz. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	Rs. 6	4 6
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera	14 0	..
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	...
Fürst Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 34.	Rs. 0 11 per lb.	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 0
	½ lb. tin at	0 ..
Italian Butter nest, extra quality	½ lb.	..
	1 do.	1 ..
	2 do.	1 10

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins Rs.	Small Tins. Rs.
Asparagus	..	...
Celery	—	0 10
French Beans	—	...
Peas for Soup	—	0 10
Young Carrots	—	0 10
Spinage in Water	..	0 10
Mushrooms	..	0 12
White Cabbage	..	0 12
Small Sausages	..	1 6
Smoked Sausages	..	1 6

TERMS—
Not cash no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid monthly.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.
Bombay, 17th May, 1888.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS,
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.
And all the Lonon Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENTS FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., feeling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th :—Kangra (s), from Antwerp ; and Satara (s), Busreh via Karachi.

Vessel sailed.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Siam (s), for Aden.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Victoria entered the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Newcomen left the dock on the 4th instant, and the s.s. Guildford yesterday.

Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) close at Karachi at 4-30 p.m., to-morrow.

Homeward Mail.—The following were additional passengers by yesterday's mail :—For London.—Mr. Chadwick. For Brindisi.—Mr. S. Brown. For Marseilles.—Major F. G. Malby.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Prince's Dock, touching the death of Sowlia Hurree, an account of which has already appeared in our columns. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Found.—The gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 200, reported to have been stolen from Mr. Hewett's bed-room on the 13th ultimo, at Lower Colaba, was found on Monday between the folds of a blanket by Mr. Hewett's ayah.

Reported Theft.—Manockshaw Byramjee, living at Dhobi Talao, reported to the police, yesterday, the theft, from his premises, on Monday night, of a silver watch and gold chain, a diamond ring, a gold pencil case, a leather purse and currency note, valued at Rs. 237-8.

Collision outside the Harbour.—Hussain Abdoola, tindal of dingy No. 286, named Harsinger, reported to the Water Police that while he was under sail outside the outer lightship on Monday, at about 5 o'clock in the morning, bound for Gwadur, his vessel was run into by a steamer coming into Bombay harbour. It carried away his jib-boon and bow, and also the sail, causing damages to the extent of Rs. 400.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Mahim, touching the death of Narayen Succaram, a carpenter, aged 80 years. He had been suffering from diarrhœa and dysentery for some time back. Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, the deceased got out of his room, and soon after a splash was heard, and as the deceased was nowhere to be found, information was at once given to the police, who recovered the body of the deceased from a well. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

Fatal Results of the Fall of a Cattle Shed.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a child, aged 4 months, named Banna, the daughter of Succaram Mithoo, a sweeper, who, together with its mother, had been buried under a cattle-shed that had fallen on Sunday last at the back of the Moos Buildings, in Grant Road. On being recovered by the police from the debris, they were removed to the J. J. Hospital ; but the father thinking the child not hurt brought it home. On the following morning it died of convulsions. There was a swelling at the back of the head of the child. The inquest stands adjourned for further enquiry.

DIVINE SERVICE.

St. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, 6th June, 1888.

8-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. J. H. Lord.

THE AHMEDNAGAR COLLEGE.

The following additional subscriptions have been received to the Building Fund of the Ahmednagar College :—

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	4,089
H. H. The Rao of Cutch	150
Mr. B. M. Malabari	50
Mr. Shapurji E. Chenoi	30
Hon. J. R. Naylor	20
Surgeon-Major Salaman	20
Mr. J. Nugent, C. S.	20
Mr. J. Moore, C. S.	20
Dr. Bahadurji	20
Col. Borradaile	10
Col. Fitzgerald	10
Surgeon-Major Irving	10
Mr. T. H. Stewart, C. S.	10
Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas	5
Total...... Rs.	4,464

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 6.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 7.—Simla Races.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Concert, Y. M. C. A.
„ 11.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
High Court re-opens.
„ 12.—Departure of M. S. Kaisar-i-Hind.
„ 14.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 18.—Prince of Wales Press Co., 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 19.—Departure of M. S. Assam.
„ 20.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 21.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
Badneira Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
„ 27.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 28.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Coronation Day.
July 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 24.—Bangalore Races.
„ 26.—Bangalore Races.
„ 28.—Bangalore Races.
„ 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 9.—Poona Sky Races
„ 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.- Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath—A few drops of the liquid " Floriline " sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops, decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whitenes, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The " Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF SIRDAR DILER JUNG'S BOMBAY PROPERTIES TO H. H. THE NIZAM.

The following is a copy of the articles under which the Sirdar Diler Jung reimburses the money expended on the purchase of shares in the Deccan Mining Company :—

Articles of Agreement made and entered into by and between the Government of His Highness the Nizam-Ul-Mulk Asaph Jah Bahadoor, sovereign of the Hyderabad State (hereinafter called " the Government ") of the one part and Sirdar Diler-Ul-Mulk (hereinafter called " the Sirdar ") of the other part. Whereas the Government purchased through the Sirdar on the 3rd day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven certain shares, to wit (8,750) eight thousand seven hundred and fifty fully paid up, and (3,750) three thousand seven hundred and fifty (£5) five pounds paid up, shares in the Hyderabad Deccan Company, Limited. And whereas the Government paid for the said shares on the sixth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven the sum of (£132,881) one hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one pounds and subsequently on the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven further paid by way of call on the said (3,750) three thousand seven hundred and fifty shares the sum of (£18,750) eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds. And whereas the Government has repudiated the purchase and has demanded from the Sirdar repayment of the said sums of (£132,881) one hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one pounds and (£18,750) eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds, aggregating (£151,631) one hundred and fifty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-one pounds with interest thereon from the respective dates aforesaid on the grounds that without the knowledge of the Government the shares in question were at the date of the said purchase held by, and that the said purchase moneys were received and retained by, the Sirdar.

Now it is hereby agreed as follows :—

One.—In consideration of the Government undertaking to return, and where necessary with a deed of transfer, the said or an equivalent number of shares to the Sirdar with all reasonable despatch, he the Sirdar agrees to pay to the Government the sum of Government rupees (23,70,741-10-5) twenty-three lakhs seventy thousand seven hundred and forty-one, annas ten, and pies five, being the equivalent in rupees of the sum aforesaid together with interest thereon at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum thereon calculated down to the date of these presents.

Two.—The said sum of rupees (23,70,741-10-5) twenty-three lakhs seventy thousand seven hundred and forty-one, annas ten, and pies five, shall be paid by the Sirdar to the Government in the manner following, that is to say :—

A.—The sum of Government rupees (7,00,000) seven lakhs, part thereof, in Government of India paper of that actual value. This sum shall be duly endorsed in favour of the Government and deposited forthwith by the Sirdar with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China in Bombay, and the Sirdar shall also forthwith procure that the said Bank do pass to the Government a written contract or undertaking to the effect that it will hold the said amount of Government paper of the value of rupees (7,00,000) seven lakhs so to be deposited as aforesaid, and will make over the same to the Government with all interest accrued thereon on such day as the Government shall duly hand over to the said Bank the said (12,500) twelve thousand five hundred shares in the Hyderabad Deccan Company, Limited, or the certificates, warrants or receipts which now or shall then represent the said number of shares.

B.—The sum of Government rupees (4,00,000) four lakhs, further part thereof, by means of an assignment and transfer to be executed by the Sirdar in favour of the Government of the principal sum of Government rupees (4,00,000, four lakhs with interest accrued due thereon from the date of such assignment and the full benefit of every covenant and provision contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight and made between Jemadar Mahomed Kamal Khan of the one part and the Sirdar of the other part and all other securities for the same.

The Sirdar shall execute forthwith all such legal deeds or documents the Government shall be advised it is entitled to, in order to make good its title to the said principal sum of Government rupees (4,00,000) four lakhs and interest absolutely.

C.—For, and to secure, the balance of the purchase money, *viz* :—the sum of Government rupees (12,70,741-10-5) twelve lakhs seventy thousand seven hundred and forty-one, annas ten, and pies five, the Sirdar shall execute forthwith in favour of the Government, a legal mortgage with good title and free from all incumbrances of his three properties in Bombay commonly known by the names of " Sirdar's mansions," " The Old Secretariat," and " The Esplanade or Watson's Hotel."

The indenture of mortgage shall be prepared forthwith by the legal advisers of the Government, and the same shall, in addition to the clauses and provisions usually inserted in indentures of such a nature, contain the following special provisions, namely :—

(1) That the mortgage shall run for a period of three years. (2) That the mortgage debt shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, viz :—On the first day of June and the first day of December in each and every year. (3) The Sirdar to have the option of redeeming the mortgage on payment to the Government of the whole of the principal debt and interest accrued due on any of the days fixed as aforesaid for the payment of half-yearly interest. (4) The Sirdar shall also have the option of redeeming either " The Old Secretariat" or the " the Sirdar's mansions" on payment to the Government on any of the days fixed as aforesaid for the payment of half yearly interest, of the sum of Government rupees (6,00,000) six lakhs and all interest due up to that date. And in the same manner the Sirdar shall also have the option of redeeming " The Esplanade or Watson's Hotel" on payment of Government rupees (3,00,000) three lakhs and all interest due up to that date.

D.—The Sirdar shall forthwith hand over to the Government or their agents all the title deeds of the four properties aforesaid, *viz* ; —" The Grant Buildings" " The Sirdars mansions," " The Old Secretariat" and " The Esplanade or Watson's Hotel," but the assignment and mortgage abovementioned when duly executed shall be deposited with the said Bank to be held by them until such day on which the Government shall hand over the said shares, and the Sirdar agrees to procure from the said Bank a written undertaking to deliver the said assignment and mortgage to the Government or their agents on the duly handing over the said shares.

Three.—The Sirdar shall pay all legal and other costs, charges, and expenses of and incidental to the transfer or making over the said shares to him and also the costs, charges, and expenses including those of stamping and registration, &c., of and incidental to the preparation, approval, and completion of all indentures, deeds, or documents which shall be deemed necessary for the purpose of carrying out and putting into effect the provisions of these presents subject to taxation by the High Court of Bombay if required.

Four.—The Sirdar shall pay further interest from the date of these presents at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum on the said principal sum of rupees (23,70,741-10-5) twenty-three lakhs seventy thousand seven hundred and forty-one, annas ten, and pies five, down to the date of the completion of the provisions of there presents, provided that no interest shall be payable on the sum of rupees (7,00,000) seven lakhs after the date of the deposit as aforesaid of Government Papers in the said Bank.

Five.—This agreement shall be without prejudice to any rights, demands, claims, proceedings, or action of any nature or kind whatsoever which the Government may have against the Sirdar, and it is hereby expressly agreed and declared that this agreement is intended to have no other meaning or construction save and except, that it relates to, or contemplates the return of, the said (12,500) twelve thousand five hundred shares by the Government to the Sirdar on his the Sirdar repaying to the Government the said sum of (£151,631) together with interest on the same.

Dated Hyderabad this twenty-eighth day of May, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-eight.

Asman Jah.

Witnesses.

Hormusjee N. Vakeel, Solicitor, High Court.
Intesar Jung Bahadur, Revenue Secretary and Officiating Political and Financial Secretary.

Sirdar Diler Jung.

Witness to the signature of Sirdar Diler Jung.

Shantaram Narayen.

The news comes from Odessa that a caravan, including several wealthy Russian tourists, was lately captured by brigands about 200 kilometres from Aleppo. One of the captured tourists is the rich Count Strogonoff, son of the Grand Duchess Marie. His brother-in-law, Prince Tcherbatoff, and the latter's wife have also been taken. It is expected that a very heavy ransom will have to be paid for the release of these captives.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay East Indian Association celebrated its first anniversary on Sunday, the 3rd instant, at Antonio de Silva School, at Dadur. The arrangements made by the committee entrusted with the organisation of the festivity were of a very elaborate character ; and nothing that ingenuity could devise or hospitality could suggest was left undone to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of the large gathering who were present. Those familiar with the building must have been astonished at seeing the sudden transformation it had undergone, so effective were the decorations. The ceremony took place in the large hall of the school, and the guests, as they arrived, were received by Mr. L. M. Valladares, J. P., Mr. Felix Leao, J. P., and Mr. N. F. de Almedia. At 11-30, Dr. P. F. Gomes, the president of the Association, arrived, and was received at the entrance by some of the members of the committee ; the band in the meanwhile playing a " welcome." Among others present were observed the Rev. J. B. Fernandes, Messrs. John Bocarro, J. P., D. F. de Almeida, M. C. Pereira, S. J. de Abreo, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Britto, Mr. Joseph Bocarro, the Misses Bocarro, Mrs. K. Viegas, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Misquitta, Mr John de Mello, Mr. J. A. Pereira, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. de Almeida, Drs. Bocarro, Oliveiro, D'Monte, Gonsalves, Almedia, and Henriques, Messrs. L. A. Valladares, D. D'Silva, A. Britto, Francis Valladares, Francis de Cruz, J. A Dias, P. A. Dias, B. H. de Souza, M. F. de Silva, Daniel Valladares, J. J. de Almeida, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rodrigues, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. D'Aguiar, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Gousalves, Mr. Vincent F. de Cunha, Miss de Cunha, Mr. Anthony de Mello, the Misses Valladares, Mrs. J. Pereira, Mr. F. A. Dias, Miss Dias, Miss Britto, Mr. E. G. Coelho, Mr. P. Gomes, Mrs. L. P. Gomes, Mrs. D'Cruz, Mrs. Amador Bocarro, Messrs. P. Gracias, M. F. Valles, C. L. Varel, the Misses Almeida, Messrs. C. Viegas, Philip R. Valladares, &c.

Mr. Julius L. Britto opened the proceedings by giving the audience a brief history of the Association since its establishment. The president then followed, and, in reviewing the report which had been given by the secretary, said that the audience must have been convinced that the Association had made considerable progress as regards numerical strength, but the unsatisfactory state of the funds had prevented it from carrying out one of its principal objects, viz., the establishment of schools. Besides this, the speaker said, there was another difficulty as to which locality should have the preference, since several schools could not be established at one and the same time. He was of opinion that the capitalized amount should not be touched, but that only the interest accruing from it should be spen . One thought, he said, occurred to him, and that was that the existing vernacular schools should be subsidized by the addition of a couple of rupees a month to the teachers' salaries, provided they (the teachers) would be able to impart even a rudimentary knowledge of English. The speaker then alluded to the establishment of the Death Benefit Fund in connection with the Association, which, he said, would be a means of affording relief under most trying circumstances. In conclusion the speaker made a touching appeal to the purses of those present on behalf of the Association.

Mr. John Bocarro, one of the vice-presidents, then rose, and in an eolquent and lengthy speech said that from time immemorial it had been the custom of all communities to commemorate great events of common interest. The celebration of the anniversary of the Association was an event of that nature. It was fraught with important expectations to the community ; it promised to mark the first stage of its political organisation; and it was calculated to give an impetus to its social and intellectual advancement. After briefly alluding to the selfishness which had hitherto characterised the members of the community, the speaker went on to say that in an age in which the opinion and views of whole classes on public measures received attention from the authorities only when they emanated from constituted and recognised bodies, it was but natural that general approval should have been expressed when the idea of the formation of an Association to represent the interests of the East Indian community was first mooted. The Association, being now in its infancy had some difficulties to contend with. It had not yet done much, and much could not be expected of it at the present stage of its existence. What the Association required at present was support, care, strength and vigilance, to enable it to cope with the important work that lay before it. He hoped that in appealing to his hearers to contribute their energies in raising the fabric, of which the basis had been laid, he did not do so in vain. The life and success of the Association must to a great extent depend on the measure of co-operation accorded to it by the younger members of the community. They were, he said, the future hope of the community. It was to their care the Association would eventually be entrusted, and in their hands would lie the future destinies of the community. He hoped the members of the community, and especially the younger ones, would join hands in working for the common good of the community. " We want," continued Mr. Bocarro, " all the energy of the community at this period of the childhood of the Association, and if that childhood is rendered vigorous, as it can be, it becomes a foregone conclusion that its manhood will be all that you can desire, and that in after years you will look with unmixed pride and gratitude on the memorable event of her Majesty's Jubilee, because one of its good fruits was the foundation of the 'Bombay East Indian Association."

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

In accordance with a previous arrangement it was decided that a congratulatory address should on this occasion be given to Dr. Gomes on the high honour done him by his Holiness the Pope. Mr. J. L. Britto, on the motion of Mr. Valladares, read the following address :—

" We, the undersigned members of the managing committee of the Bombay East Indian Association, having learnt with much gratification that his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has been graciously pleased to raise you to the dignity of a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, beg to offer you, on behalf of the Association and of the East Indian community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, our most sincere and hearty congratulations on the high honour conferred on you and to express our appreciation of the public spirit which has always prompted you to take a deep interest in the welfare of our community. We can assure you, Sir, that on the present occasion there is but one feeling pervading the hearts of all your countrymen, and it is one of unmixed gratification and just pride at the contemplation that the Supreme Pastor of the Catholic Church has selected a member of our community for such a distinguished mark of his favour, and we feel that in thus honouring you his Holiness has honoured the whole community. Your kindly and sympathetic disposition, your courteous manners, and your readiness to give gratuitous professional advice and assistance to all who have stood in need of them have endeared you not only to members of our community but also to those of other communities, with whom you have come into contact, and have won for you the popularity which you have always enjoyed. In the midst of your professional duties you have found time to labour for the advancement of the interests of the Bombay East Indian community ; and notwithstanding your advanced age, you have recently given a striking instance of your patriotism by the prominent part you have taken, since the memorable Jubilee-day of our Gracious Queen-Empress, in the formation of the Bombay East Indian Association, of which you are the esteemed president. The Association owes to you in a great measure its existence. Under your fostering care and vigilant supervision it has been firmly established ; and though still in its infancy, it promises to become at no distant date an important factor in the development of the political and social interests of the community for whose benefit it has been started. Your mature judgment, practical experience, and liberal views are reflected in most of its deliberations, and to your moral and social influence it owes that degree of success which it has attained at the present day. We desire particularly to notice the immense benefit conferred by you on the people of Bandora and the neighbouring villages by securing the stability of the dispensary at the former locality, founded in 1851 at the request of several of the influential inhabitants of Salsette, who had promised to defray a portion of its expenses. The dispensary was placed under your charge in the same year on the recommendation of the late Dr. Morehead. As, however, the engagement with Government for its support was not fulfilled, it is more than probable that its usefulness would have been seriously impaired but for your generous offer to collect subscriptions in aid of so important an institution. This task was performed by you in a most creditable manner, for through your personal influence and strenuous efforts a sum of Rs. 13,000 was collected in the course of a few years, a portion of which was spent in purchasing the building where it is now located, and the rest was made over to Government. To mark our appreciation of the valuable services you have rendered to our community and at the same time to stimulate others to follow in your footsteps, we propose to establish, out of the subscriptions which we have collected, prizes in your name, to be annually awarded to students belonging to the East Indian community. In conclusion, we pray that the Almighty may be pleased to grant you a long life and sound health."

The address was then handed over to Rev. Father Braz Fernandes, who presented it to Doctor P. F. Gomes.

Dr. Gomes rose amidst loud cheers and expressed his gratitude for the kindly sentiments of the address

The party then made a move to the buffet, were some dainty refreshments were provided. During the proceedings the three bands played *en masse* some pretty selections of music. Before the party separated three hearty cheers were given for the prosperity of the Bombay East Indian Association, the band at the same time playing an appropriate selection. The proceedings concluded with " God Save the Queen."

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

The Government of Bombay has issued the following Resolution, calling for information relative to the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and the desirability of introducing it into districts other than those in which it is in force :—

Judicial Department.

Bombay Castle, 25th May, 1888.

Resolution.—The Governor-in-Council is desirous of being placed in possession of fuller information relative to the general, financial and judicial effect, of the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and the desirability of extending the operation of that Act or certain provisions thereof to other districts than those in which it is now in force.

2. In order to obtain information relative to the general and financial effect, a special officer should be appointed to collect and compile facts and statistics connected with the working of this Act. The facts and statistics to be collected should have particular regard to : (1) the effect of the Act on the well-being of the agriculturist and the general community ; and (2) its effect on the relations between the ryots and past and future creditors in those districts in which it is in force, as compared with the effect of the ordinary law in that respect in the districts of Khandeish, Nasik, Thana, Bijapur and Ratnagiri. Enquiry should also be made regarding the tendency towards the concentration of land in the hands of capitalists. It is understood that this tendency is specially marked in the Thana District. In connection with this subject, any causes of increase in this tendency, arising from the working of the ordinary law as distinguished from economical and social causes should be pointed out.

3. In addition to the matters above indicated, the special officer should endeavour to collect facts and statistics from the revenue, judicial and registration records of the districts named above, which may elucidate the subjects treated of in the report of the "Deccan Riots' Commission." He should pay special attention to the operation of those parts of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, which are enumerated in Government Resolution No. 395, dated 15th January, 1885, Judicial Department ; and in comparing the effect of the working of that Act with that of the ordinary law the amendments made in the Code of Civil Procedure since the passing of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act should not be lost sight of.

4. The special officer should also enquire into and report on the cost of working the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act as compared with that of the Courts and establishments, working under the ordinary law, and on such measures as would be needed to make its working financially self-supporting. In this connection the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps should be requested to furnish the special officer with a balance-sheet showing in full for the past year the income and expenditure of his Department, in so far as it relates to the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The balance-sheet should be so framed as to show exactly the cost in the Department of Registration and Stamps of the working of the Act, and the total income in that Department derived under that Act.

5. The Special Judge appointed under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps should report whether in their opinion the fees and stamp duties payable in litigation under that Act, might not with advantage be placed on an equality with the fees and stamp duties in ordinary litigation ; and what would be the probable financial effect of such a change, regard being had to any probable decrease of litigation from an increase in its costs.

6. The District Judges of Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur-Bijapur should, after consultation with Subordinate Judges and other persons whose opinions are of most value, report to Government their opinions on the following matters :—

(i). How does the system of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act compare with the ordinary system working side by side with it, as regards the attainment of substantial justice.

(ii). How does it so compare as to certainty ; so that the probable decision on a given state of facts, can or cannot be predicted with reasonable confidence ?

(iii). How as to celerity ; (*a*) as between the first step to be taken in a litigious proceeding and the decision of the suit ; and (*b*) as to the effectual enforcement of decrees when obtained ?

(iv). How as to convenience ; the aim being to attain just and sound decrees and effectual execution, at a minimum of harassment and loss of time to parties and witnesses ?

(v). How as to economy ; (*a*) accepting the system of differential fees now in force, (*b*) on the supposition that the fees in ordinary suits were reduced to those required in suits under the special Act, and (*c*) on the supposition that the specially reduced fees were raised to the ordinary level ?

(vi). Does the system of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act tend to the institution of many righteous suits which would otherwise be suppressed ? Does it encourage to any material extent the institution of unjust or speculative suits ?

(vii). Does it tend to improve or to impair (*a*) the material and (*b*) the moral condition of the community; regard being had (1) to individual energy and enterprise ; (2) to the introduction and application of capital ; (3) to the security of property; and (4) to personal relations and the fulfilment of obligations ? How does it compare in these respects with the ordinary law of Civil Procedure ?

(viii). Are any changes necessary or desirable and at the same time feasible, in the provisions of the Act whereby it can be made or kept superior to the ordinary law ?

(ix). Are any changes in the mode of working the Act necessary or desirable (*a*) in the rules and directions promulgated by Government and (*b*) in the machinery and *personnel* ; regard being had (1) to efficiency ; and (2) to economy ?

(x). Is it desirable to extend the Act to other classes than agriculturists in the districts in which it is now in operation ; (*a*) without ; or (*b*) with modifications ?

(xi). Is it desirable to extend it to the agriculturist class in other districts or to all or some other classes ; (*a*) without ; or (*b*) with modifications ; and can the Act be with advantage made of genera operation ?

(xii). Are there any particular provisions of the Act which can with benefit be adopted into the general system of Civil Procedure with or without qualification. ?

(xiii). Does the working of the Act suggest any improvements either in the Code of Civil Procedure or the constitution and jurisdiction of the Civil Courts or in their way of working under the ordinary law ; or in the system of fees ?

7. The Chief Justice and Judges of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, should also be invited to state for the information of the Governor-in-Council their opinions on these points.

8. The Collectors of Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Bijapur and Ratnagiri should report whether in their opinion it is desirable to extend the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, either wholly or partially, and either with or without modifications, to their districts ; and whether if they favour such extension the operation of the Act should cover, some or all of the agricultural classes, any other classes, or the whole community. It is desired that the Collectors will have particular regard to such matters embraced within the questions set forth in paragraph 6 as have fallen under their cognizance.

9. The Collectors should submit their opinions to Government through the special officer to be appointed. The District Judges should submit theirs to Government through the High Court.

(Signed) J. J. HEATON,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

The statesman cartooned in *Vanity Fair* received by this week's mail is Sir Edward Bates, M. P. " Jehu Junior " supplies the following biographical details :—

He is a Yorkshire man by birth, but a Devonshire man by preference, a shipowner and East India merchant of Liverpool, and very rich. He was the hero of the famous " Bates, beer, blankets, and bacoy " Plymouth election petition of 1880, when he lost his seat ; but Lord Beaconsfied solaced him with a Baronetcy. Before that he had been Member for Plymouth since 1871, and has been so again since 1885. He is very popular with the poor and the publicans of the town, among whom he is affectionately known as " Bully Bates "—a tribute to his bluff, English style of straightforward speaking. He was born two-and-seventy years ago, and is a self-made man, who gained most of his money by lending ships to the Government at the time of the Abyssinian Expedition. He is the father of several sons, has a fine estate in Hampshire and a castle in Flintshire, and is a Tory. Beneath a somewhat rough and truculent exterior he hides a good and charitable heart. In fact, his political charities have sometimes been lavish rather than discreet. He has married a Miss Smith and a Miss Thompson. He is not *the* Bates.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A special general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, when there were present :—Mr. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Chairman ; Messrs. Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi, Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, J. P. Cornforth, G. Cotton, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I. ; J. R. Duxbury, Grattan Geary, A. M. Gubbay, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Messrs. Jamshedjee Palonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir, Kaikhusro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Vallabdhas, Kavasji Meherwanji Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Colonel Merewether, R.E. ; Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, H. Wilmot Uloth, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, and Dr. Waters.

A NEW RULE.

The business of the Corporation could not be proceeded with for upwards of twenty minutes after the appointed time, owing to the non-attendance of a quorum. When enabled to open the proceedings, the Chairman intimated that in future unless a quorum were present within fifteen minutes of the hour appointed for a meeting of the Corporation the meeting would be adjourned, and no member should be considered as being present unless present at the time the meeting was actually adjourned.

MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR LEAKAGE.

At the request of Col. Merewether precedence was given to a motion, of which he had given notice, "that as recommended by the Town Council sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 2,500, from surplus cash balance (to be adjusted hereafter to loan account), to provide for the cost of sinking trial pits outside the walls of the Malabar Hill Reservoir with the view to ascertaining whether there is leakage from the walls." The papers connected with this matter, Col. Merewether remarked, had been circulated among the members of the Corporation, and the report of Mr. Tomlinson and the recommendations of the Municipal Commissioner had also been before them. From these it would be seen that there was an undoubted daily loss of about a quarter of a million gallons which, at the rate of 4 annas per thousand, would come to Rs. 23,000 per year. There was very strong reason indeed for supposing that the leakage was entirely through the floor, but at the same time the Town Council desire to satisfy themselves, at a comparatively small cost, that no leakage occurs through the walls. It was with this object that the pits were proposed to be sunk, and that the Rs. 2,500 was asked for.

Sir Henry Morland seconded the motion.

Dr. Blaney opposed the proposed expenditure. He would like some further information before the expenditure was sanctioned. From earliest infancy, he remarked, we had all been taught that leakage in nature, wherever it occurs, is always through the bottom, and the survey which had been made in this instance also showed that the leakage was through the bottom. No reason had been assigned either by Colonel Merewether or the Town Council why leakage was suspected from the walls. The Commissioner said that all reservoirs were leaky ; but it appeared that his contention is quite wrong, and that they can be made water-tight.

Mr. Charles : No more water-tight than the present one.

Dr. Blaney : Well, I hope the expenditure will make it wholly so. Continuing, Dr. Blaney protested against sinking trial-pits. They would certainly not make the walls more stable. The probability was that they would tend to increase the leakage. The proposal seemed to him ill-considered, and the undertaking hazardous. He considered that ninety-nine-hundredths of the leakage was through the bottom, and the sides had better be left alone.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner pointed out that the results of the test pits might render it possible to repair the reservoir more efficiently. They would not affect the stability of the walls, for they were built to stand independently of the packing, which was only placed against the masonry for appearance sake. The source of the leakage ought to be thoroughly investigated, and this could be done by sinking pits in forty places as was proposed, without in any way endangering the walls. The Commissioner, in support of the supposition that some of the leakage might occur through the sides, mentioned the case of the Bhanderwada Reservoir, in which the leakage was not through the bottom, and was slight until the water reached a certain level. In his experience of twenty years in the service he had never yet seen a reservoir which was wholly water-tight. It was theoretically possible to build one, but the cost would be wholly uncommensurate.

The motion was agreed to without further discussion.

DR. PETERSON'S SUCCESSOR.

The Clerk and Secretary reported the election by the ratepayers of Mr. Narayan Gunesh Chandavarkar in succession to Dr. Peterson. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed, Dr. Waters seconded, and it was resolved that the election be recorded.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, seconded by Mr. Javerilal, the recommendation of the Town Council was adopted, and Rs. 1,050 granted from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of 500 copies of the new Municipal Bill, including binding of 300, so soon as the Bill becomes law.

DRAINAGE SURVEY.

Dr. Waters introduced the Town Council's resolution recommending the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 11,730, from surplus cash balance, (to be adjusted hereafter to the debit of loan charges,) to provide for the pay of staff for making surveys for pipe sewers and ovoid sewers in Umerkhari, Bhuleshwar, Kharatalao, Tarwadi, Mazagon, Byculla, Chinchpokli, and Parel Districts. It was not, he said, proposed at the present time to incur any serious expenditure, but merely to survey these districts, which were not yet laid with pipe sewers. Some places had no sewage system at all, and in others what there was was worse than useless. It was desirable that the survey should be carried on as early as possible.

Mr. Shivaji seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner pointed out that when the Tansa water-supply was completed, seventeen millions of gallons more water would be brought into Bombay than was the case at present, and in this portion of the city there was no possible means of carrying it away. This was a very dangerous thing indeed,

Mr. Kabraji gave it as his opinion that it would be better to employ a permanent survey establishment.

Dr. Waters' proposition was adopted.

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

A letter was read from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, reporting the name of a person appointed a free student of the Veterinary College and Hospital in place of a student who absented himself from the College for over a year. The appointment of Mr. Gunpatrao Moroba was approved.

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

Mr. Geary had given notice of a resolution having reference to the points raised in the Acting Municipal Commissioner's letter of the 1st May, relating to the Corporation's resolution to proceed with the Municipal Buildings. The items were :—

" 1. That the total cost of the new Municipal Buildings shall be fixed at 7½ lakhs of rupees, exclusive, of professional fees, lands, &c. 2. That the erection of a public hall be deferred for the present. That the dimensions of the Council Chamber shall be about 90ft. × 45ft. 3. That the erection of a dome over any portion of the buildings may be left to the discretion of the architect. 4. That Mr. F. W. Stevens be appointed architect to design and carry out the buildings on the usual terms of five per cent. 5. That stables be provided as near the Municipal Building as may be possible, either at Mody Bay or near the Tramway stables, without involving the cost of treating them architecturally as part of the said building, and on a costly site. 6. That extra accommodation for administrative purposes in connection with the Tansa Office and School. and Hospital Committee Rooms, which may be needed, be provided as suggested by the Municipal Commissioner."

The Chairman suggested that the items be dealt with one by one.

Mr. Geary said he was prepared to do this ; in fact it was the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner himself. He then reminded members that after the resolution of the Corporation had been passed on the 19th April, instructing the Municipal Commissioner to proceed forthwith with the erection of Municipal Offices on the site at Bori Bunder, the Commissioner pointed out in a letter that there were six questions which would have to be disposed of before he could carry out that resolution. The first of these points was as to the total sum to be sanctioned, including five per cent architects' fees and 2 per cent. for clerk of works and supervision and cost of land, &c. In the proposal which he (Mr. Geary) was to make he had set down the cost at 7½ lakhs exclusive of site and fees, which were estimated at a lakh and a half more. This was practically the amount fixed upon by the experts who examined the specifications and plans which were some years ago placed before the Corporation in regard to the accommodation scheduled. It would be within the recollection of members, or of some of them, that there was considerable difference in the estimates as furnished by Mr. Chisholm and as revised by the experts. Whereas Mr. Chisholm said the building would cost about five lakhs, the experts found that a building of that area could not be erected at a less cost than Rs. 7,20,000. Since then the committee appointed by the Corporation had gone carefully into figures and had come to the conclusion that five lakhs would be wholly inadequate. There was a concurrence of opinion that the estimate was an erroneous one, and it would be necessary to provide a very much larger sum of money. Fifteen lakhs had been mentioned, but the Municipal Commissioner believed that ten or twelve would be sufficient. Major Selby, an engineer, who gave special attention to the matter, stated that the cost would be between nine and ten lakhs. He (Mr. Geary) thought that the minimum was nine, and that for a building of the scheduled accommodation a sum of seven and a half lakhs might be fixed exclusive of architects' fees, clerk of the works, supervision, &c., which would make a total of about nine lakhs. If additional accommodation were necessary it cou'd be considered under the sixth item, and probably half a lakh would be found sufficient.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji seconded the motion.

Mr. Cotton could not support the motion, though of some parts of it he approved. It seemed to him that the fees and extras would bring the sum up to eleven or twelve lakhs which the Committee hinted at, and which frightened members. The total cost depended on what extra accommodation might be necessary. He was prepared to move that Mr. Stevens be appointed. But as that subject would be subsequently discussed he would move as an amendment that the question of the total cost be postponed until the Municipal Commissioner had, in conjunction with an architect, to be nominated by the Corporation, furnished them with plans and estimates of the building.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the amendment, because he considered that Mr. Geary's motion involved a great deal of indefiniteness. The words *et cetera* might mean a very great deal.

Colonel Merewether remarked that Mr. Cotton's amendment would lead to still further delay. The objection to Mr. Geary's motion is that it is indefinite. He says that it shall be nine lakhs with an additional charge for additional accommodation if required. He (Col. Merewether) thought it would be better if the cost of the entire scheme were fixed at nine and half a lakhs, and that the architect should prepare plans which he would be prepared to carry out for that sum. He would therefore propose that the total cost, including extra accommodation for administrative purposes in connection with the Tansa office, and school and hospital committee rooms, land, professional fees, &c., be fixed at nine and a half lakhs of rupees, the sum required beyond that now available for building offices being obtained by loan.

Mr. Geary, with the consent of his seconder, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, accepted Colonel Merewether's amendment.

Dr. Waters seconded the amendment, criticising Mr. Cotton's amendment, as leaving the Corporation at the mercy of the architect. Thus the Corporation might be landed in greater expense than if the resolution were as Mr. Geary proposed it. He hoped Colonel Merewether's proposal would be strongly supported.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee supported the amendment, and remarked that he thought Mr. Geary's action in stepping forward so promptly to solve the difficulty which had arisen was highly creditable to that gentleman. (Hear, hear.)

Khan Bahadur Marzban remarked that if the Corporation were prepared to spend ten or eleven lakhs he did not see why they should not go to the Crescent site. Five lakhs were sufficient, for Mr. Chisholm said his design could be carried out for that sum. (Hear ! hear, and ah ! ah !)

Mr. Duxbury spoke in support of the amendment and remarked that, assuming Mr. Chisholm's plan was adopted at Bori Bunder, it could not be built to-day for what it could then.

Mr. Kabraji moved that the entire cost of building, land, fees, &c., be fixed at six lakhs, and the amendment was seconded by Mr. Thackersey Moolji.

It being now past five o'clock, the meeting was adjourned till Thursday next.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

HOW ENGLISH TRADE IS LOST.

Mr. Penlington, vice-consul at Gijon in Spain, reports a continued decline in British imports. We are fast losing our chemical trade from Newcastle, our pig-iron trade from Glasgow, and the trade in iron and machinery from Liverpool. Germany, on the other hand, is coming to the front in all these articles of commerce, and she is beating France out of the Spanish market even in so called " articles de Paris." The decline in British trade is traced, at least in part, to the indifference of our manufacturers and unwillingness to adapt their products to special requirements. Last May a contract was made at Gijon with a German house to supply glass bottles at a certain price. Samples and full particulars were sent by the consulate to an English manufacturer, but he was " busy with the home trade," and while " earnestly hoping to secure some of the Spanish trade," had no up to the date of the report sent either samples or prices. The Germans had, in the meantime, got in several cargoes. About the same time particulars were sent to a Birmingham house of a number of articles of iron mongery for which there appeared to be a demand. The reply was that they had had difficulties with their workmen, especially as regarded locks. " We have seen at least 18 lockmakers, but when they saw the patterns they refused to have anything to do with them ; the scythe is entirely Continental make, and neither our Sheffield makers nor any others will look at it." Upon this Mr. Penlington remarks :—" It would really appear that we simply ignore these and other branches of business in the North of Spain, where our competitors are always ready to make Spanish patterns suitable to local wants, never finding any difficulty with their workmen, and ever ready to quote for goods, although they are of ' Continental make.' "

To much the same purport are some remarks of Mr. Pauncefote, our consul at La Rochelle. There is, undoubtedly, says Mr. Pauncefote, an immense amount of business lost, which might be done if British manufactures went the proper way about it, but he sees no change in the oldways. ' I have not heard," the writer continues, " of an English commercial traveller passing through La Rochelle, except one who comes once a year for Huntley and Palmer, and the result is that their biscuits hold the field, and it would now be very difficult to replace them."

CALIFORNIAN WINE.

The production of wine in California last year did not come up to the expectations which had been formed by the growers. The actual product (estimated) was only 13,900,000 gallons, while that of the previous year was 18,000,000 gallons. The report of Mr. Donohoe, Consul at San Francisco, ascribes the falling-off to the long, hot, and dry summer of last year, following frost in the early spring. The increase in the raisin crop, on the other hand, is remarkable. This industry is only 15 years old, having been begun in 1873. It has steadily increased ever since, and last year's product was 800,000 boxes. The raisin grape seems to flourish all over the State, and its culture must be profitable, as an acre will yield 100 boxes, worth £20.

FRENCH THRIFT.

Mr. Consul Pauncefote, reporting on the trade of La Rochelle, draws attention to the self-denying and thrifty habits of the population in that part of France. It would surprise an Englishman, he says, to see how little all classes, from the highest to the lowest, spend upon themselves, compared with the same classes at home. Life is harder for everyone. Owing to protective duties and other taxation all the necessaries of existence are dearer ; yet the people not only manage to live, but in most cases to save. It is this habit only which saves them from a catastophe now and then. In cases of real distress arising from long-continued illness or want of work, relief is judiciously administered from private sources at moderate cost, especially by the religious sisterhoods. It is generally given in food and clothing, rather than in money, and there is but little begging. Still, the feeling has grown up among the working classes that they might be better off in England, and a disposition exists to try to improve their position by crossing the Channel. Mr. Pauncefote has succeeded in preventing this by pointing out the want of employment and consequent distress which prevail in London and other English towns, and which, he warns the French peasants, are less likely to diminish than to increase.

The best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind and is one of the best aprrient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the underwriters—

Ex. s.s. Eden Hall.

J. A. 11978—1 bale 500 lbs. F. yarn, No. 40 mule.
12086 } 12089 } 12093 } 3 bales 1,500 lbs. F. yarn, No. 50 mule. damaged by sea water,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 6th June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

On account and at the risk of Ebhramjee Esmaljee—
V E G E 1712-14—2 cases Turkish caps.
On account and at the risk of Caderbhoy Lookmanjee—
C D H S 528-306—6 bales brown paper.
M F V B 1219-25—2 cases broken paper.
1278 V B 435-36—1 case gold metal leaf.
M F V B 941-45—5 cases coloured broken paper.
M F V B 1190-91, 1194-95—3 cases coloured broken paper.
On account and at the risk of Ebrahim Hajee Jan-Mahomed—
J M F 4440-42—1 case eau de cologne.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Esoofbhoy—
M E 399-424—4 cases beads.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Husain Allibhoy—
H S 6570-72—1 case sealing-wax.
On account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Russoolbhoy—
C P and Co. 5107-10—1 case mirror boxes.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th inst., sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the first floor of their Auction Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome French polished, blackwood, teakwood, and inlaid satin wood, household furniture, rich crockery, and glassware, plated-ware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, with duplex burners, Brussels carpets, pictures, hand sewing machine, &c., the property of J. H. STEEL, Esq., Veterinary-Surgeon, proceeded to England.
Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

Under instruction from Mr. T. A. Bland, Solicitor for the mortgagees, Okha, Jeenan and Company, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Maroti Appa Dhare, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties in the following order:—

Lot No. 1 will be sold at Dharavi on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m.
Lot No. 2 Ditto Ditto at 3 p.m.
Lot No. 3. In this lot all the eight pieces will be offered for sale together, but, if necessary, the pieces will be sold separately. Sale to commence at 4 p.m.
Lot No. 4 will be offered for sale at the Auction Rooms of the undersigned in Marine Street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant at 2 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All those pieces or parcels of Government Tocca land or ground, situate at Dharavi, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 178,1,242,342 and 405 square yards, respectively, or in the aggregate 2,167 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue respectively under (1) Collector's Old No. 11, and New Survey No. 4-304!, (2) Collector's Old No. 29 and New Survey Nos. 3, 7, 8, 12-3081, (3) Collector's Nos. 34 and 35, and New Survey Nos. 5-304 and 9-304, and (4) Collector's Old No. 10 and New Survey Nos. 6-304 and 11-316, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling chawls or range of tannery of 13 compartments, standing thereon, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Maroti Appajee, and bounded as follows:—On the east and south by the ground of Chandoo Muljee, on the west by the ground of the said Maroti Appajee, and on the north by the ground of Dharsi Hirsee.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government Tocca land or ground situate at Dharavi, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 972 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 41, New No. 15,829, and New Survey No. 14-304, together with the messuages, tenements, houses, chawls, ranges of building, and outhouses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 102 and 103, and formerly and now in the occupation of tenants of the said Maroti Appajee, and bounded as follows: On the east by the land of Chandoo Moolje and Rangari Appa Moosa, on the west by the tannery factory of Oder Koli and Maroti Appajee Dhare, on the south by the land of the said Maroti Appajee and Abba Moosa Rangari, and on the north by the land of Abba Moosa.

LOT No. 3.

All those eight pieces or parcels of Toka land or ground, situate at Dharavi aforesaid, on the eastern side of the road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 41. Collector's New No. 15,772, and New Survey Nos. 3-473, 16-300, 1-30!, 4-303, 3-392, 15-316, 1-316, 4-186, and which said pieces of Toka land or vacant ground were and are in the occupation of the said Maroti Appajee, the first piece of land containing by admeasurement 515 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the ground of Babool, on the west by the ground of Maneckjee Sorabjee, on the north by the ground of Baboo Patell, and on the south by the ground of Chandoo Mooljee. The second piece of land, containing by admeasurement 243 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—On the east by the ground of Vithal Babool, on the west by the ground of Hirjee Dharsay, on the north by the ground of Sookoor Parocha, and on the south by the ground of Oder Lukree. The third piece of land containing by the admeasurement 384 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the ground of Joo Farsa, on the west by the ground of Vithal Babool. The fourth piece of land containing by admeasurement 223 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east and north by the ground of Vithal Bamboat, on the west by the ground of Jao Zoaran, and on the south by the ground of Chandoo Mooljee. The fifth piece of land containing by admeasurement 280 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east and west by the ground of Vithal Bamboat, on the north by the ground of Hari Sowar, and on the south by the ground of Sungba. The sixth piece of land containing by admeasurement 360 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—On the east by the ground of Chandoo Mooljee, on the west by the ground of Maroti Appa, on the north by the ground of Vithal Bamboat, and on the south by the ground of Bhawani. The seventh piece of land containing by admeasurement 896 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the ground of Naghi and Pudwan, on the west by the ground of Naghia, on the north by the ground of Vithal Bamboat, and on the south by the ground of Maneckjee Sorabjee. The eighth piece of land containing by admeasurement 4 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east, west, north, and south by the ground of Koli Joonajee Chaya Patell.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of batty field land or ground, situate at Wai, in the District of Satara, containing six acres and nine goonthas, registered under Survey No. 364, standing in the name of the said Maroti Appajee, formerly and now in the occupation or possession of the said Maroti Appajee, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the small stream, on the south by the land of Crushnajee and Jaynoo, on the west by the passage, and on the north by the land of Naroo bin Satoojee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the vendor's Solicitor Mr. T. A. Bland, at his Office, No. 28, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 10th June, at 1. p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 679 "Madam Rose Villa," Coombarwada, Dadur, near the Railway station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, table ornaments and flower vases, pictures, table and hanging lamps, carpets &c., the property of Mr. Kekhosroo Dhanjibhai Engineer.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from Bai Ratanbai, administratrix, with the will annexed of the late Dorabjee Nassarwanjee Masani, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction near the premises of Lot 1, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June, 1888, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable properties, *viz.*:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, in Eduljee Street, and 5th Cooly Lane, Lower Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, bearing Municipal Ward No. 636, and Street Nos. 16 and 18, containing by admeasurement 67 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Colee, on the west by the property of Pestonjee Sorabjee, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of Fazandari ground, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Bora Street, Lower Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, bearing Municipal Ward No. 729, and Street Nos. 27 and 29, containing by admeasurement 48 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Raja Colee and Mala Colee, on the south by the property of Sorabjee Cawasjee, on the east by the property of Nowrojee Ballivara and on the west by the said Borah Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of Fazendari ground, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Thomas Street and Hamal Street, Lower Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, bearing Municipal Ward No. 603, and Street Nos. 33, 37, and 39, containing by admeasurement 85 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by Thomas Street, on the south by Hamal Street, on the east by the property of Jadowjee Raghowjee, and on the west by the property of Pallonjee Nowrojee, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

The premises described as lot No. 3 were with two vacant pieces of land mortgaged by the said Dorabjee to Vithal Gopal (now deceased) and Goverdhan Gopal to secure repayment of a sum of Rs 3,700. But the vendor, as such administratrix, will pay off the mortgage debt with interest, and the property is sold free from the said incumbrance.

Lot No. 1 will be sold only, if not previously disposed of, by private contract.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for title deeds application may be made to Messrs Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, Solicitors, Rampart Row, or to the undersigned.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR COATINGS AND TWEEDS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

Ex. s.s., Persia.

5 cases superior coatings and fancy tweeds for coats, trousers and suits, in small lots to suit all purchasers.
The cloth will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1888.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY.—*Continued.*

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE PALLI HILL ROAD, NEW BANDORA.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee Bai Bhicaiji, widow of Mr. Eduljee Cawasjee Mowjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Khutree Jacaria Sullaman, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 27th day of June, 1887.

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house and trees standing thereon, situate on the Pali Hill Road near Bandora, in the registration sub-district of Salsette in the Zillah of Tarma, containing by admeasurement 4¼ goonthas or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Tanna under survey No. 162 and Pot No. 7, and bounded on the East by the public road leading to Danda, on the south by the field of Alzeb Gonsal, on the west by a passage, and on the north by the property of Mr. Cawasjee Nusserwanjee Bellia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dorabjee Nanabai Wadia and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1888 at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the undermentioned property. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors for Mr. Dorabjee Nanabhai Wadia, and Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors for Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, or to the Auctioneers.

All that piece of land admeasuring, 1,213 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No—, with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 13 and 14, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Cowasjee Patel Street, on the north by Todd Street, on the south by the property known as the Patel's family house, and which said premises have for many years past been in the occupation of the heirs of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill on the top floor of Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s establishment, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished blackwood, teakwood with inlaid satinwood household furniture of the latest design and best make, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate full sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, by Lester, a handsome mahogany harmonium, rich table ornaments, real China, Satsooma and Kanga flower vases, and jars, superior pictures, table and hanging duplex Hinks lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of ALFRED PELL, ESQ.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 6th June, 1888.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

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NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

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Baron von SCANZONI.

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"*As a laxative, I prefer it to any and every other Mineral Water.*"
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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5.

CONSOLS were again ⅛ per cent. higher in London yesterday at 99, Reuter's and private telegrams make silver 1-16d. dearer, at 42 3-16d. per oz. Rupee Securities further advanced ⅛ for Fours, and ⅛ for 4½ per cents at £67, and £70 ⅞, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106¼. French Rentes in Paris had advanced ¼ per cent, say to 106. A further payment of about £275,000 in Gold was made into the Bank of England.

The tone of the Mincing Lane markets continued as before, Linseed being steady, and Rapeseed and Coffee firm; quotations, however, show no change excepting that for Poppyseed, which comes 9d per quarter higher. The Wheat Market was also still dull, and prices generally unaltered, but Reuter quotes Club No. 1 six pence per quarter higher to arrive. The Goat Skin sales opened in London yesterday with a limited demand, and prices ½d. to 1d. lower. 1,420,000 Goat Skins, and 680,000 Sheep Skins were to be offered at these sales.

COTTON in Liverpool continues in the same uninteresting state. Yesterday the market closed quiet; Surats steady; the day's sales aggregating 10,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. There was no change in any item of spot quotations; and American Arrivals were almost unmoved, July to Sept. deliveries being 1-64d. lower, and others unaltered.

New York, like Liverpool, keeps very quiet and steady. Spot Mid-Uplands were still quoted there at 10 cents yesterday, and August Futures were unchanged at 10·08 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales, and compare with the arrivals for the two previous years as undernoted. These figures are now losing their interest, as they only point to a foregone conclusion, but we give them as usual for regularity's sake.

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts ...	4,000	1,300	4,400
Two days' do. ...	7,000	1,600	9.400
Since 1st Sept. 1887...	5,329,000	5,175,700	5,209,900

There has been no improvement in demand in our local Cotton Market to-day; on the centrary, a still quieter feeling has prevailed, and business has been within a very narrow compass. Some enquiry for Bengals resulted in about 500 bales being placed at Rs. 175 to Rs. 175½; but the only other purchases reported have consisted of a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Dharwar, at Rs. 210; Compta, at Rs. 179; and Barsee, at Rs. 219 per candy.

WHEAT.—Ekdani of both qualities has given way to the extent of half an anna per cwt., and a moderate business has been done to-day at the decline. Other descriptions have been generally neglected, but prices show no quotable change.

SEEDS.—Few transactions are reported in any kind, but the market may be called steady all round at our last quotations, excepting the case of *Poppy Seed*, which is firm in sympathy with home advices, and is quoted a little higher, at Rs. 6-11-6 per cwt. For July deliveries of *Rapeseed* dealers quote 1 to 2 annas lower than for ready stuff.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,350	bales.
Wheat	178,786	cwts.
Linseed	28,153	"
Rapeseed	23,612	"
Poppyseed	2,985	"
Groundnuts	995	"

FREIGHTS are dull and drooping, and though our last quotations are still named for ready business, better terms could generally be made by actual shippers. The Principia (s) is reported to have been fixed this afternoon, at 18s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—There was an appearance of firmness on the opening of the market this morning, the first quotations for Bank Demand and Telegraphic having been 1s. 4 3-16d. and 1s. 4 5-32d., respectively, and 1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16 for 3 months' sight Credits; but this feeling was short-lived, and a weaker tone soon prevailed leading to a decline of 1-32d. from the above rates at which we close with a flat feeling. Very few Mercantile Bills have come out, but we have heard of a little having been done in 3 months' sight Credits for June-July delivery at our quotation:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4⅛d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Francs	do.	1·72	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been decidedly firmer, and Four per cents. have moved up ⅛, having been steady at 99⅝ for money all day, with the account quoted at 99½; but not much doing in either line. 4½ per cent. paper is called 105 to 105¼; but this is nominal to a great extent.

SHARES.—There has been rather less doing in Mill shares to-day; but the transactions which have taken place have generally resulted in a farther advance in prices. Madras United are Rs. 150 dearer; Bombay United and Presidency have advanced Rs. 10; Queen and Ripon have moved up Rs. 7½, and Alliance are Rs. 5 higher. David have declined Rs. 5. In Press shares, Prince of Wales and New Berar have advanced Rs. 5; and Bombay are Rs. 2½ higher. Bombay Saw Mills are called Rs. 10 lower; but the quotation is nominal, Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Re. 1½. Bank of Bengal are Rs. 10 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,930	500	all	7 pct.	861¼
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,330	£125 / 250		5 pct.	130

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,125
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 9[illegible]	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,050

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil.	50
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	..	90nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,950
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	740
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	505
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	[illegible]	100	Rs. 10	68
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	[illegible]
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		7
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	600	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	377
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	800	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	5[illegible]	10 p.c.	123
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	8 p.c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	Rs. 1[illegible]	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	[illegible]	1,000	R[illegible] 9	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Rs. 50	50nom
Phillips & Co., Ld.	[illegible]	100	100	p.c	109
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	10[illegible]	1	8 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	..	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	[illegible]	Rs. 2	8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 9[illegible]	1,210x
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	[illegible]	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	160
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250		All	"	90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

FRASER—May 26, at Mount Abu, Rajputana, the wife of Major E A Fraser, of a daughter.

MAHOMED HYAT KHAN—May 31, at Ferozepore, the wife of Sirdar Mahomed Hyat Khan, C S I, Divisional Judge, of a son.

DEATHS.

CLAXTON—May 28, at Hissar, Isabella Frances, the dearly loved wife of E Claxton, Executive Engineer, Western Jumna Canal.

WEIR—May 31, at Simla, Kathleen Harriette, the dearly loved infant daughter of C J Weir, C S, aged 6 months and 11 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1888.

THE death of Sir Frank Souter deprives Bombay of one of its best known and most popular citizens. Holding the difficult and important office of Commissioner of Police, which he filled with advantage to the city and credit to himself, his honesty, his tact and urbanity gained him the good-will and esteem of all classes of the community. He was a strict disciplinarian, and never left a fault unpunished, but the kindly interest which he took in the welfare of the officers and men of the force, of which he was the head, gained him their confidence and affection. As we have taken occasion to point out the police system of Bombay which Sir Frank Souter administered so well, dates from a time when all the guarantees provided in the Criminal Procedure Code for the protection of the public were not yet devised, or even supposed to be in themselves desirable. In the hands of an administrator of another type the somewhat obsolete machinery might have worked with a degree of friction which would have been found too irksome for continuance; but in his experienced and capable hands the police have been regarded as the best friends of the community, which has experienced a long period of undisturbed tranquillity with remarkable immunity from crime or disturbance. It was Sir Frank Souter's happiness and good fortune to have the assistance of able and energetic officers, who were personally attached to him, and gave him an unfaltering and loyal support, due largely to his genial and kindly temperament. As an organizer he was very successful, the Bombay force being regarded as a model by those whose duty it is to watch over the security of other large Indian cities; with a smaller proportionate force better results have been obtained here than elsewhere. The personnel of the police was selected with great care; well disciplined, well dressed, and well mannered. The men have shared in some degree in the popularity of their chief. In the suppression of the riots which resulted from a sudden ebullition of fanaticism amongst foreign Mussulmans some fourteen years ago, evoked by a Parsee translation of Washington Irving's Life of Mahomet, Sir Frank, then Mr. Souter, showed an energy and a promptitude which then received but scant recognition at the hands of scared citizens, the victims of the outbreak, who held that the Commissioner of Police ought to have foreseen and guarded against an outbreak which was entirely fortuitous and accidental. The Government, however, emphatically acknowledged the conspicuous energy which he displayed on that occasion. Qualities of a different kind were shown in the success with which the Bombay Commissioner of Police obtained and followed up a clue to the conspirators who had placed poison in Sir Robert—then Colonel—Phayre's glass of pomelo juice. The evidence procured by detectives under his personal direction at Baroda, led to the arrest and deposition of the Mulharrao Gaekwar, and the subsequent deportation of his Highness to Madras. In this case his services to the Government of India, after obtaining for Mr. Souter the honour of severe condemnation at the hands of Serjeant Ballantine, the English Counsel retained for the defence of the Gaekwar, secured a more satisfactory recognition in the shape of a C.S.I. The severest animadversions of Mr. Serjeant Ballantine must have seemed tame and commonplace in comparison with the insulting fury of Mr. Chisholm Anstey's cross-examination of the Police Commissioner in a case a few years before. When the Prince of Wales passed through Bombay, returning to England after his Royal Highness's Indian tour, the Police Commissioner whose untiring zeal in providing for the Prince's security and comfort deserved special recognition, received the honour of Knighthood. Sir Frank Souter would, however, have infinitely preferred even to that honour, the Victoria Cross which the military authorities adjudged to him as fully and fairly earned by a dashing feat of arms at the head of a small body of police cavalry during the Mutiny. But as he was not technically then in military employment, though he was on actual and dangerous military duty, the Victoria Cross, which Sir H. Rose desired that he should receive, could not be awarded owing to the rigour of the rules which confines the Cross to military men. Sir Frank Souter had earned the Cross, but he could not obtain it. What he did obtain was the confidence and regard of all who knew him, and the recognition by the Government and the public of his worth and services. Sir Frank Souter was a working member of the Corporation and the Town Council, where his intimate knowledge of local affairs was of great value. He spoke seldom, but always to the purpose. His cheery voice and good humoured friendly bearing will be long remembered by his colleagues.

THE honour which has been recently conferred on Sir Raymond West is a recognition, in the quarter whence recognition comes with most effect, of claims to advancement which the public of this Presidency have always been eager to acknowledge, though it suggests the reflection whether even this tardy recompense for his services would have been made had the obstacles to his appointment to a place in Council which were raised some months ago not been set aside by the Secretary of State. His appointment to the Council was largely due, it is believed, to the strongly expressed opinions of the late Sir Henry Maine and of Lord Ashbourne, the Irish Lord Chancellor; and considering the obstacles that were raised to it we can only regard it as another instance of the good judgment and conspicuous fairness of Lord Cross. But it is feared by many who are in a position to judge that the local Council will not long retain the services of Sir Raymond West. The recent departure from India of both Sir James Peile and Sir Theodore Hope has deprived the Supreme Council of the services of both of its Bombay members. And it is plain that Bombay is entitled, as a matter of justice and practical convenience, to be adequately represented at Indian head-quarters. The number of Bombay Civil Servants employed under the Government of India is at present exceptionally small. Two Bombay Civilians only, Mr. W. J. Cunningham and Mr. T. A. Crawford, are employed in the Government of India Secretariat, and both are in the Foreign Department. Mr. H. G. M. James has recently returned to Bombay, and though we are hopeful that the step will not be taken, the Bombay services have to reckon upon at least the possibility that the Province of Sind and of all the patronage belonging to it will be lost to their service. If Sind should be transferred it is expected that Mr. C.B. Pritchard, C.S.I., and the other Bombay Covenanted Civilians employed in that Province, will claim their right to revert to their own Presidency. A glance at the Civil List will show that the prospects of the whole Covenanted Service in the Revenue Branch must at the best be most seriously affected by what can only be considered as an accumulation of depressing incidents. Mr. Ebden, a Civilian of twenty-one years' service, is still a First Assistant Collector on a substantive permanent salary of Rs. 900 a month. Mr. James's return to Bombay from Calcutta has deprived Mr. Ebden for the time of the promotion to junior Collector for which he has long been waiting. The same cause will infallibly postpone for many months the promotion of all the Revenue Civilians of 1868, all of whom are now of twenty years' standing; and as for the Revenue Civilians of 1869 and 1870, their prospects are apparently so utterly hopeless that it will literally pay most of them to take their pensions and leave the country forthwith as soon as they have put in the qualifying amount of residence.

It is no part of our business to advocate the claims of any one branch of the Civil Service. But the public servants of this country, whether covenanted or uncovenanted, have their rights and reasonable expectations, and when it is seen that any section of the public service is seriously threatened with grievous injury and with the disappointment of legitimate expectations, it is right and proper that public attention should be called to the matter. We have the less hesitation in doing so in this instance, because the present local Government is in no way responsible for the depression in the Revenue Branch of the Covenanted Service, and also because Lord Reay has given very clear proofs of a wish to remedy this depression so far as may be compatible with the just claims and interests of other branches of the public service. The present position of the Covenanted Service has long been foreseen, and was pointed out to the Government of India very plainly by Sir Theodore Hope, when Sir William Muir's Committee was appointed, at the instance of Parliament, to inquire into the similar grievances of the Civilians of the N.-W. Provinces. We offer no suggestion to Government as to how the present depression should be remedied; but it is plain that the Government of India can do much to alleviate the present state of things, and that the whole subject should be considered in a wise and statesmanlike spirit. Both the covenanted and uncovenanted branches of the service are bitterly complaining that since the prohibition of joint memorials no attention is now paid to service grievances, however reasonable they may be. The wisdom of the Secretariat seems hitherto to be confined to the enunciation of a stolid *non possumus*. Sympathies as well as arguments are, however, wanted for the successful management of men, and if the local Government were to interest itself a little more to secure the happiness and contentment of its servants, we should have far less heart-burning, and the public administration would be none the worse.

No consideration of economy can reasonably be pleaded in excuse of indifference to grievances of this sort. There is no economy in a state of promotion which keeps men of maturity in years and experience in junior appointments. The cheapest service will, in the long run, be found in the most contented service, because it is the most efficient. We have no particular case in view, for we are dealing at the moment with what is typical rather than personal; but we say that no administration which expects good work from its officers can be satisfied while it has in its service highly capable men, of long service, who can despairingly proclaim it to be their destiny never to reach the grade of even a junior Collector, who speak doubtfully of ever even acting in that grade, and who can make it a matter of arithmetical demonstration that it would be more profitable to them to go home two or three years hence and take their pensions than to work on in India on the off-chance of promotion. The problem has its difficulties, no doubt, but they are not of such a nature that the Government responsible would be justified in sitting down and declaring that they are tied fast by the chains of an inexorable necessity. So far as the mischief results from over-recruiting in past years it is past remedy, though mistakes which are past remedy have their lessons, and these, it is to be hoped, will not be lost sight of. But when it results from the undue extension of tenure of the higher appointments the cure is simple enough, if only the Government would have the courage to apply it. If Governments would follow the dictates of nature—"so careful of the type she seems, so careless of the single life"—they would deal with individual cases with a greater concern for the interests of the service as a whole, and with much less consideration for the interests at stake in a particular case. Then, again, if only the Government of India could be deemed capable of giving to administrations other than that of Bengal their fair share of Imperial employment, the ground of complaint would be perceptibly narrowed. The claim of the Bombay Civilian to a share of the patronage of the Supreme Government cannot be disputed on the ground of fitness. The objection to him is geographical rather than anything else. He is on the wrong side of the punkah, and so we have it that while Bengal fills seventeen per cent. of the appointments held under the Government of India, Bombay fills four per cent. If there is one feature of the situation that is more patent than its grievousness as it affects the Covenanted Civil Service of Bombay, it is the possibility of finding ways and means of mitigating it.

GENERAL BOULANGER is not making way. He has fought his first battle in the Chamber, and it was as much as he could do to get a hearing. Whether or not the time will come when "they *shall* hear him," as Benjamin Disraeli said his colleagues should when they laughed down his maiden speech, no one would care to prophecy. It seems to have been a wild and somewhat incoherent discourse, but in a wild Chamber wild speaking is not to be wondered at, and General Boulanger may have learnt somewhere that "who peppers the highest is surest to please." For the present, however, he must be deemed a Parliamentary failure. The Chamber, which not seldom votes "urgency" for a motion without the slightest intention of carrying it, declined by a majority of a hundred and ninety votes to declare the urgency of his demand for the revision of the Constitution. His defeat would have been more complete than it was if M. Floquet had not had to depend upon the retort that in asking for the revision of the Constitution General Boulanger was aiming at becoming a dictator. That line of argument leaves much to be said for the Constitution as it stands, and M. Floquet did not say it, for the simple reason that he, too, favours a revision, but not now. Revision shall come when General Boulanger ceases to ask for it, as local government shall be conceded to Ireland when the Irish cease to demand it. The debate apparently did not yield an exposition of General Boulanger's plan of revision—most likely because he has none, for he is not a political thinker and still less a political inventor—or of M. Floquet's, which was perhaps fortunate for that statesman. A declaration of intentions on that point would have for its immediate result an exposure of the divergencies in Republican opinion concerning it.

MR. COMMISSIONER KERR, Judge of the City of London Court, is a lawyer rather more notorious than eminent, and no one who read a month or two since that he had given judgment against a firm of foreign bankers for having taken what was pretended to be more than the rate of the day for Russian roubles supposed that the judgment would stand. The plaintiff, Mr. Firth, M.P., when starting from London on a journey to St. Petersburg, bought of Messrs. Cook and Son, the tourist agents and foreign bankers, £45 worth of rouble notes, paying for them at the rate of 1s. 10½d. a rouble. At Hull the same night Mr. Firth heard that the rate was 1s. 8¾d., and on his return he sued Messrs. Cook for what he called "excess commission," recovering £1 because Mr. Commissioner Kerr held that the rate should have been 1s. 10d. But it was proved in evidence that as much as 1s. 11d had been given for rouble notes, and the Queen's Bench Division, on hearing the case on appeal, reversed the judgment without fully hearing counsel for Messrs. Cook. Mr. Commissioner Kerr's way of redressing the inequalities of exchange has not yet, therefore, received the sanction of the superior courts, and it is well that it has not. If every one who hears in the afternoon that he did not in the morning get at one bank the rate of exchange that he might have got a little later at another, were entitled to recover the difference there would be a perceptible and an undesirable addition to the difficulties of exchange. For the present, at any rate, it remains good law that a buyer must be content with the rate of the time and the place at which he buys, and it is well that this common-sense principle has been maintained.

AMONGST the passengers who left for England in the P. and O. steamer yesterday evening was Captain Sutherland, the Private Secretary to his Excellency Sir Asman Jah, the Minister of Hyderabad. Captain Sutherland takes to England important documents bearing on the case now under inquiry before the Committee of the House of Commons, and will supply the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk with information which may be necessary to give effect to the views of the Hyderabad Government. The Private Secretary has enjoyed the entire confidence of the Minister, whom he has ably seconded in discharging a difficult duty to the Nizam and to the State.

MR. GEARY, who resigned his seat on the Town Council on proceeding to Europe two years since, has been asked, and has consented, to stand for the seat rendered vacant by the untimely death of Sir Frank Souter.

THE question of the retention or abolition of the Calcutta Mint has been decided in favour of that institution. Such was the outcome of a full discussion of the subject that took place in Council last Wednesday.

THE question of creating a Deputy Secretary for the Finance Department of the Government of India, after being believed to have been shelved, was brought up last week before Council, with the result that a representation has gone home in favour of the appointment.

MR. G. K. LYON, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was officiating for Mr. Paul as Magistrate of Darjeeling, has died rather suddenly. It appears that a long ride from Kalimpong to Darjeeling brought on a severe cold, and internal hæmorrhage set in which terminated fatally.

THE report on forest administration in the Andamans contains one point of general interest. The statement made last year to the effect that the experiment in teak plantation had proved a failure is now declared to have been mistaken, and we are told that there is probably nothing finer of its kind in the whole of India than the plantation at Goplakabang. The matter is one of some importance, for, as Sir Edward Buck has pointed out, teak forest establishments in the Andamans, in localities selected with special regard to facilities for export, will probably be the most valuable in the world, as no other will be able to compete with them in respect of cost of transport. The Government of India has therefore very properly suggested to the Superintendent of the islands the expediency of prosecuting planting operations with vigour.

A TERRIFIC storm swept over Benares and immediate district on Thursday evening, doing immense damage. It was short in duration but most disastrous in its effects. The beautiful Memorial Gardens suffered greatly, and now present a sad spectacle. Trees and bushes lie about in all directions, and the iron fencing has been destroyed by trunks and heavy boughs falling on them. Many houses were wholly or partially dismantled, and numbers of huts were literally swept away. The city has suffered more than the station, and it will be surprising if no loss of life has occurred there. No fatal casualties have, however, yet been reported, though a great many natives were injured. At the mills some roofs of the boiler sheds were torn away, and the heavy sheeting carried a considerable distance. The owners of fruit gardens will be extensive losers, as their property was almost devastated by the storm, which many old residents describe as of unprecedented violence. Miles of roadway were obstructed by fallen trees. The thunder, whilst it lasted, was just like discharges of heavy artillery, and the lightning was very vivid. Railway communication was impeded for a time through the confusion caused by injury to the telegraph wires. The havoc wrought will fall heavily on the Municipality, which will have its work cut out for the next few weeks in putting things to rights.

AT the adjourned hearing of the Benares swindling case, in which Rai Shyam Krishen Das is said to have been swindled by Kalka Bux Singh and three others out of Rs. 15,500, the pleader for one of the accused, Mathura Pershad, cross-examined Kunwar Ditchit, who in the main adhered to the statements made by him in his examination-in-chief concerning the accused. At the next hearing, on the 11th instant, some of the remaining witnesses will be examined for the prosecution. Mr. Dwarka Nath Banerjee, for the prosecution, and Mr. Lincoln, barrister-at-law, of Lucknow, for the accused, Kalka Bux Singh, are expected to be present.

LORD LANSDOWNE, at a farewell banquet given to him at Ottawa, said that whatever might be the fate of the Fisheries Treaty, nothing could put matters back where they were before the meeting of the plenipotentiaries. He described the feeling between the peoples of England and Canada as one of mutual confidence and good-will, but warned the Canadians of the possible consequences of a policy of commercial union with the United States.

A TELEGRAM from Massowa states that the Negus appears to intend undertaking operations against the Soudanese dervishes, and that Ras Aloola and most of the chiefs are at Adowa with King John.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BOULANGER PROPAGANDA.

SCENES IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PARIS, JUNE 4.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, General Boulanger moved "urgency" to the motion for the revision of the constitution and dissolution of the Chamber.

He vehemently attacked the existing regime, and, during the delivery of his speech, the General was subjected to incessant interruptions and altercations, compelling him to cut short his oration.

M. Floquet, the Premier, in replying to the motion, taunted General Boulanger for aiming at the Dictatorship.

Amidst scenes of utmost confusion, the House eventually rejected the motion for "urgency" by 191 votes.

THE BRITISH DEFENCES.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The House of Commons has voted £2,500,000 for the defence of the Coaling Stations.

Lord Charles Beresford and other speakers insisted upon the necessity of an improved organisation for the defences of the Empire.

They censured the Government for the apathy shown in providing a limited number of cruisers for the protection of our trade, and pointed out that there was a great want of guns for the defence of the ports both at home and abroad.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

It is reported that France has furnished her naval commanders with plans and particulars of the forts and armaments of the British possessions.

THE FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DURBAN, JUNE 4.

Later news received here shows that Chief Usibepu was not attacked by Chief Dinizulu.

The version now given is that the Border Police, while engaged in arresting cattle belonging to the raiders, were suddenly confronted by a body of Usutus, but succeeded in repelling the attack, the Dragoons, who had come up to the help of the police, covering the retreat.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, with the English mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day; and the same Co.'s s.s. Rome left for Colombo and Australia, at 1 p.m. to-day.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG PERMITTED TO COME TO BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 5.

Diler Jung has been permitted by the Nizam's Government to leave for Bombay to carry out the terms of the agreement recently entered into between himself and the Government, provided he returns to Hyderabad as soon as this has been completed, or before, should his Highness's Government require him to do so.

The Sirdar left by this morning's train.

BENGAL ARMY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

Royal Artillery.—K.-3rd, from Mian Mir to Nowgong, O.-3rd, from Lucknow to Mian Mir; P.-3rd, from Barrackpore to Jhansi; O.-4th, from Mian Mir to Lucknow, P.-4, from Nowgong to Mian Mir; a battery from England to Barrackpore; 9-1st Northern Division, from Darjeeling to Bombay; 9-1st Cinque Ports Division, from Jutogh to Bombay, a battery from England to Darjeeling; a battery from England to Jutogh; 9-1st Eastern Division, from Ferozepore to Lahore; 3-1st Scottish Division, from Lahore to Rawalpindi; 7-1st Eastern Division, from Rawalpindi to Ferozepore.

British Infantry:—1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, from Ranikhet to Dum Dum; 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire, from Jubbulpore and Saugor to Mian Mir; 2nd Norfolk, from Sitapur and Benares to Burma; 2nd Lincolnshire, from Chakrata to Cawnpore; 2nd Devonshire, from Jhansi, Sipri, and Nowgong to Rawalpindi; 1st Suffolk, from Rawalpind to Jhansi, Sipri and Nowgong; 2nd Leicester, from Lucknow to Burma; 2nd Cheshire, from Burma to England; 2nd South Wales Borderers, from Burma to Ranikhet; 1st East Lancashire, from Ferozepore to Sitapur and Benares; 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, from Mian Mir to Aden; 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, from Bareilly to Rawalpindi; 1st Connaught Rangers from Jullunder to Dinapore; 2nd Scottish Rifles, from Shahjhanpur and Ranikhet to Lucknow, 2nd Derbyshire, from Dum Dum to Jubbulpore and Saugor; 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, from Burma to Shahjahanpur; 2nd Royal Sussex, from Rawalpindi to Ferozpore; 4th Rifle Brigade, from Dinapur to Burma; a regiment from England to Jullundur; 1st Rifle Brigade, from Burma to Bareilly; a regiment from England to Madras; a regiment from Madras to Burma.

Native Cavalry:—1st Bengal Cavalry, from Peshawar to Saugor, Jubbulpore and Sutna; 2nd Bengal Cavalry, from Saugor, Jubbulpore, and Sutna to Allahabad; 5th Bengal Cavalry, from Mian Mir to Lucknow; 7th Bengal Cavalry, from Allahabad to Bareilly; 8th Bengal Cavalry, from Lucknow to Nowgong; 9th Bengal Cavalry, from Umballa to Nowshera; 10th Bengal Cavalry, from Multan to Umballa; 11th Bengal Cavalry, from Nowgong to to Rawalpindi; 12th Bengal Cavalry, from Nowshera to Multan; 13th Bengal Cavalry, from Bareilly to Mian Mir; 15th Bengal Cavalry, from Rawalpindi to Peshawar.

Sappers and Miners:—One Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, from Quetta to Roorkee; one Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, from Bombay to Quetta; a company from Roorkee to Peshawar.

Native Infantry:—3rd Bengal Infantry, from Saugor to Burma; 7th Bengal Infantry, from Fort William to Saugor; 8th Bengal Infantry, from Dorunda and Buxa to Barrackpore; 9th Bengal Infantry, from Barrackpore to Dorunda and Buxa; 12th Bengal Infantry, from Burma to Benares; 17th Bengal Infantry, from Benares to Burma; 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, from Burma to the Eastern Frontier District.

THE DACOIT REVIVAL IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 4.

News from Tavoy states that Nabute was again attacked on the 27th ultimo by seventy dacoits, who were repulsed by seventeen Goorkhas stationed there. One Goorkha and a friendly Burman were killed, and four Goorkhas were wounded. The dacoits lost one leader (killed) and many wounded. The wounded, however, were carried off.

As it is thought possible that the dacoits may make towards Yeh Sooe, troops have been sent there.

The Myoke, of whose murder there were rumours, is reported to be unharmed.

THE DOVETON COLLEGE MURDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

The Lieutenant-Governor, on the advice of Justice Wilson, has been pleased to commute the sentence of death passed on Meher Ali to one of transportation for life.

MINING OPERATIONS IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 5.

A few weeks ago Lord Ribbesdale, on behalf of several mining companies, asked for an extension of leases. The Mysore Government thereupon despatched the Public Works Secretary to report upon the mine. He says his general impression of the present condition of the fields is most satisfactory, there being all round ample evidence of earnest work and rapid progress. There is everywhere apparent a determination to succeed, as works in the present stage afford every prospect of final success, and must go on attracting capital. Any liberal concession the Government may be disposed to make to the companies now working will, apart from mere question of Royalty derived from the metal extracted, tend to enhance very materially the prosperity of the whole district, and lead eventually to the establishment of an important industry on a permanent footing. The Government, in order to express their satisfaction of the recent progress of the gold mining operations, accordingly resolved to announce that they are now prepared to extend at once, for a further period of twenty years the existing terms of all leases under which mining operations have made substantial progress.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, on the evening of the 2nd instant.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage arrived here yesterday morning, one day before due date.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, JUNE 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

PENANG, JUNE 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan left here for Bombay at 4 p.m., to-day.

COLOMBO, JUNE 5.

French mail steamer Ava from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67
4½ per cent. do.	70¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	42 3-16

The sum of about £275,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Bangkok interrupted within the Indian frontier.

Battambang and Bangkok interrupted.

DACOITY is flourishing in Kattywar. The loca paper tells us that on the night of the 28th ult. the Jamnagar State mail, on its way from Khambalia to Rawalgaum, was intercepted at Bhada by dacoits who tore up all documents, and, replacing them in the bags, asked the carrier to hand them to the Diwan Saheb. On a subsequent evening a passenger-tonga on its way from Jetpore to Rajkot was attacked by a couple of dacoits armed with clubs. The assailants attacked the driver with the clubs, but he drove on at a furious pace. The robbers finding themselves baffled in their attempts clung to the vehicle from behind. This having been noticed by the coachman, he lashed both of them severely enough to compel them to desist. On reaching the police chowkie the passengers knocked at the door to inform the peons of what had occurred, but they slept peacefully inside, and did not think it worth their while to trouble about the attack.

A VERY unpleasant incident has just occurred at a Russian institute for the education of orphans at Gatchina. Quite recently General Zeeben was appointed director of the institute, and his pupils, being, it is said, dissatisfied with the appointment, assaulted the General and beat him severely. The police have intervened in the matter, as the pupils are suspected of Nihilism.

ST. PETERSBURG advices received in Vienna state that a recent attempt upon the Czar's life was frustrated by mere chance. During a military parade at Tsarskoe Selo, at which the Emperor, the Empress, and the entire Court were present a cavalry lieutenant held up a revolver, and was about to pull the trigger, the barrels being pointed at his Majesty, when a sub-lieutenant of his regiment wrenched the revolver from his hand, so that the bullet went into the ground. When he was arrested the officer spoke and acted like a madman. His name is said be Timofeieff.

BENSON, the notorious convict, who was involved in many big swindling transactions, and whose latest venture was the fraudulent issuing of a large number of tickets professing to be *boná fide* admissions to Mdme. Pati's concertf in Mexico, has committed suicide in Ludlow-Street Gaol, New York, by jumping from a staircase to a stone floor below.

Vanity Fair learns through private letters from the highest and best informed quarters in Berlin that the state of the Emperor is now far worse than is avowed or in any way implied by the reports which are allowed to be published. "I am informed, indeed, that His Majesty is gradually but surely sinking, and that the end is now expected to be but a matter of a few days."

DEATH OF SIR FRANK SOUTER, KT., C.S.I.

ALL Bombay will hear with deep regret of the death of Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, which took place yesterday morning at Ootacamund. He proceeded, some six weeks ago, to that hill sanitarium on two months' leave, and those who had seen him shortly before his departure could scarcely have imagined that they were to see him no more. Although he was nearly fifty-seven years of age, he always seemed to enjoy very good health, and in energy and vivacity he could equal, if not excel, many younger men. He was endowed by nature with a robust constitution, and his tall and imposing figure, which was prominent at many a grand pageant held in Bombay, will now be sadly missed by the public. His genial manners and frank and open bearing had endeared him to all classes of society in this city, and his great popularity was testified to in an unmistakeable manner by the splendid entertainment given to him by leading representatives of the various sections of the community two years ago, on his going home on furlough. He was liked by Europeans and natives alike, the Mahomedans having lately shown their appreciation of his worth by founding a University scholarship in his honour. On his return, he applied himself with renewed vigour to his official and civic duties, and so full of life and health did he appear at all times, that his sudden death is very hard to realize. The immediate cause of his death was heart disease, from which he had been suffering for some time past. It is remembered that once while out riding on the Flats, and on another occasion on the Mahim Sands, he had had a fall from his horse through giddiness, which was attributed at the time by his medical advisers to an affection of the heart. His valuable services to the State earned for him a Companionship of the Star of India in 1869, and towards the close of November, 1875, he received the honour of Knighthood, at the hands of the Prince of Wales, the day before his Royal Highness started on his Indian tour. A very imposing ceremony was gone through while conferring this singular mark of honour on the Commissioner of Police, and in a short speech made on the occasion, his Royal Highness made a graceful reference to the deserving services which the recipient of the title had rendered to the State. It was purely owing to a technical difficulty that Sir Frank Souter could not obtain the much coveted Victoria Cross for the remarkable pluck, courage, and capacity he had displayed in more than one desperate encounter with mutineers in the year 1857. But for any disappointment he might have felt on that account, he must have considered himself amply repaid when he received Knighthood at the hands of no less a personage than the Heir Apparent to the Throne of England. At the close of the ceremony Sir Frank received the hearty congratulations of his numerous friends, and the general public cordially endorsed the sentiment expressed on the occasion by the Bombay press that it was not often that the honour Knighthood had been better deserved, or more graciously and spontaneously bestowed.

Sir Frank Souter was born on the 30th June, 1831, and he began life as a volunteer in the Nizam's troops, serving under Brigadier Beatson. That officer had occasion to declare that Mr. Frank Souter had all the qualifications to make a good soldier,—words which found abundant confirmation a few years afterwards, when his exploits in the days of the Mutiny were, in the opinion of Sir Hugh Rose, fully deserving of the Victoria Cross. Having thus early made his mark in the Nizam's service, Mr. Souter was made Superintendent of Police in Dharwar in 1854, and he obtained the commendation of Government for his zeal and ability in that post. From the following year to 1859 he was at the head of the police in Belgaum, and it was while acting in that capacity during the perils of the Mutiny that he received the Indian Mutiny Medal and a Sword of Honour bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Frank Souter, Esquire, Superintendent of Police in Belgaum, by the Government of Bombay, in recognition of the gallantry and activity manifested by him in the years 1857-58, especially in the capture of the Chief of Nurgoond, on the 2nd June, 1858." It is recorded that the exploit here particularly referred to showed considerable judgment and great promptitude. Baba Saheb, the Chief of Nurgoond, was assembling his followers at the end of May, 1858, when Mr. Souter received intelligence of what was going on. He set out on the morning of the 31st May at the head of a force of 165 police, and he reached a place called Saunduttee, thirty miles off, without pulling bridle. Mr. Souter and his men were scarcely out of the saddle from 12 o'clock at night until 7 o'clock the next evening. When the troops attacked Nurgoond the next day, the Chief fled into Belgaum, intending to reach Nana Saheb in the disguise of a Brahmin mendicant. He was with great difficulty intercepted, and with seven of his followers captured. In the Ahmednagar Collectorate, in June, 1859, Mr. Souter had to deal with a very formidable rebel named Bhagoji Naik, who was exciting the Bheels to insurrection, and had been defying all the troops sent against him. Bhagoji had been an officer in the Ahmednagar Police, and his connections enabled him to obtain information of the movements of all the forces sent against him, and he had been plundering villages and carrying on a guerilla war with impunity for over two years. Mr. Souter was at the head of 768 infantry and 73 cavalry of the disciplined police. On the 11th November, 1859, Mr. Souter and a party of police, many of whom were raw recruits, came up with Bhagoji, as he with fifty desperadoes was making for the Nizam's country. The rebels posted themselves strongly under cover, where the cavalry could act with advantage, and when attacked by the infantry, made a desperate resistance. Mr. Souter had his horse shot under him, the animal receiving three bullets. He placed himself at the head of his men and led them on to try conclusions with the bayonets, but the rebels stood firm and by a heavy fire rendered the attack abortive. They were attacked in skirmishing order, but they doggedly held their ground until two-thirds of their number were shot, Mr. Souter using his double-barrelled rifle with effect. Fifteen only being left, they slowly retired up a nullah, firing as they retreated. The cavalry at a distance could not charge them over the broken ground and the infantry were worn out with the fatigue of a four hours' fight, and it seemed as if the fifteen would escape. Mr. Souter, however, jumped on a sowar's horse and, followed by the native commandant, galloped forward to intercept them. He called to them to surrender, but they refused, and kept up a fire on all who came near them. At last they were forced into the plain, where, however, they kept together in a body. They again refused to surrender, and nothing was left but to charge them. They fought with the utmost desperation, selling their lives dearly. One of the last who survived, having no ammunition, clubbed his matchlock and aimed a tremendous blow at Mr. Souter, who was only able to avert it by cutting the matchlock in two with his sabre. But not one of the band escaped. Forty-five were killed and four taken prisoners, three of whom were badly wounded. The police lost severely, but they fought well, animated by the example of their chief. They were under arms from four in the morning to eight at night; and were without food the whole of that time, Mr. Souter, during the fight, repeatedly charged home, and entered into several hand-to-hand encounters, cheering on his men, who were quite unaccustomed to such severe fighting. He received the thanks of the Home Government for his conduct on the occasion, and Sir Hugh Rose stated that his distinguished gallantry fully entitled him to the distinction of the Victoria Cross. In the official attestation required by the Royal Warrant it was stated:—"Mr Souter was first in and last out of the fight, and his escape was almost miraculous. His horse fell, pierced almost simultaneously with three bullets, and his tunic was also cut through with a sword while engaged in one of the hand-to-hand combats." But unfortunately the wording of the Royal Warrant, though not in spirit, prevented the award of the Victoria Cross. Mr. Souter did not act under the orders of a General in the fight, and not being a military man himself, he was held to be debarred from the coveted decoration which he so well merited.

For his excellent services Mr. Souter was rewarded with the Commissionership of Police in Bombay, in December, 1864, in succession to Mr. Forjett, and in 1869 he was made a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. This appointment he held to his death, with credit to himself and advantage to the city. It is a task of special difficulty to preserve order and to prevent crime, as far as may be, in a city like Bombay with its large and varied population. Under his administration, the police of Bombay has been brought to a high state of efficiency, and it has often displayed wonderful sagacity in tracing crimes to their source and bringing offenders to book from the most unlooked for hiding places. It is no wonder, therefore, that crime should diminish, while the percentage of the recovery of stolen property should go on steadily increasing.

From the 8th December, 1874, to the 4th April, 1875, he was told off on special duty at Baroda. He was entrusted with the duty of making inquiries in connection with the charge preferred against Mulharrao Gaekwar of instigating an attempt to poison the British Resident at his court, Colonel Phayre. Mr. Souter went to his work with great zeal, and his elaborate researches served to throw considerable light on the grave charge which soon afterwards formed the subject of a Commission of Inquiry. This was not all the service he did at the time. Four hundred thousand pounds, secreted by the Senaputtee, were recovered for the State entirely through the agency employed by Mr. Souter. It was officially declared by Sir Richard Meade that upon the vigilance and integrity of the Bombay Police the credit of the Government of India for some weeks depended. It certainly said a great deal to the credit of Mr. Souter and others selected for the work that no one even accused them of accepting bribes, which they might have accepted to any amount if thay had so chosen. For his arduous and successful labours in connection with the Baroda affair he received the thanks of the Government of India, which was wholly satisfied with the services he had been able to render in a very difficult and delicate affair.

Sir Frank early displayed a lively interest in the welfare of Bombay, and was an active member of the old Bench of Justices, to which body was entrusted the local government of the city. In 1873 the Bench gave place to the Town Council and Corporation. In September, 1874, Sir Frank was appointed to a seat on the Corporation by Government, in the room of Mr. Thomas Ormiston. He resigned and was again appointed, two years later, to the seat vacated by Dr. Hewlett. In January, 1882, he was elected Chairman of the Corporation on the proposition of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy. This nomination of a Government member for the chair gave rise to a good deal of discussion, but eventually Sir Frank was elected Chairman by a majority of fourteen, Dr. T. Blaney being at the same time put forward for re-election by Mr. Rogay and Dr. Atmaram Pandurang. In May, 1882, Government appointed Sir Frank Chairman of the Town Council, and he was re-appointed Chairman in April 1883 after the general re-election of the Corporation. This was a remarkable appointment, as Sir Frank was the first Chairman of the Corporation on whom Government has conferred the onerous and responsible post of the Chairman of the Town Council, while holding the other equally arduous office. At the close of the Municipal year 1882-83, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Frank. The Council placed on record "their high appreciation of the warm interest in all the matters relating to the welfare of the city and the interest of the Municipality; the care and attention he has devoted to the duties of his onerous and honourable post; the impartiality with which he has dealt with the multifarious questions placed before the Council; and the unvaried courtesy and consideration he has shown to his colleagues and all persons who have been brought in contact with him. Several prominent members of the Town Council took that occasion to express their admiration of the way in which Sir Frank had performed the duties of his high office, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji observing that the members had but one feeling towards him—that of respect and esteem. In the previous month of March a similar flattering testimony was accorded to Sir Frank on retiring from the chair of the Corporation. His tenure of office was distinguished in the words of the seconder of the vote of thanks (Mr. P. M. Mehta) by great tact, fairness, patience, and suavity. The vote was carried by acclamation.

On the 13th April Sir Frank was re-appointed by Government and continued in the chair till October, 1885, when he resigned on proceeding to England for six months. Again the Town Council placed on record its high sense of the value of his services. Mr. R. N. Khote moved "that the cordial thanks of the Town Council of Bombay be tendered to their retiring Chairman for the admirable manner in which, during the past three years-and-a-half, he had fulfilled the onerous and responsible duties of Chairman of the Council, for the unvarying and strict impartiality he had shown in the conduct of the business, and for the courteous and kindly consideration extended by him to his colleagues on all occasions." Several speakers bore testimony to Sir Frank's abilities. In reply Sir Frank said he felt altogether unworthy of the very high compliment that the Council had been so good as to pay him. He would only say that he was pleased to find that, in directing the conduct of business at that table for the welfare of this great city, he had given satisfaction to his colleagues. In June, 1886, Sir Frank was appointed to the Corporation in place of Mr. Harold King, and in January of this year he was elected to the Council, by the Corporation, in place of Colonel Portman. Sir Frank's connection with both bodies was marked by a universal popularity, which he had gained by his uniform urbanity, kindness, and suavity. His absence at Council and Corporation will be prominent, and the vacant seat at them will be hard to fill.

Sir Frank married Helena Lovett, daughter of William Lochiel Cameron, of Lisoore, County Waterford, and great-granddaughter of Sir Jonathan Lovett, of Liscomb Park.

On the sad intelligence received by telegram by Mr. Gell, the Acting Commissioner of Police, of the sudden death of Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., being communicated by Mr. Foard, the Acting Superintendent of the E Division, to Mr. P. Ryan, the second Presidency Magistrate presiding at the Girgaum Police Court, at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Magistrate was shocked at hearing of the sad occurrence, and appeared to be very much affected. He expressed his extreme sorrow and regret for the melancholy event, and at once ordered the Court to be closed for the day in respect to the memory of the deceased Police Officer.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Crawley-Boevey, after taking his seat on the Bench, said to those present in the Court:—

I am sorry to have to announce to you the very sad news which has been received by telegram, of the death of Sir Frank Souter. In respect to the memory of a most distinguished officer I close the business of the Court for the rest of to-day.

Mr. D'Souza, Pleader, who was in Court at the time, replied that he shared in the sorrow expressed by the Court. He had, he said, two applications to make which he would defer to the next day out of respect to the memory of Sir Frank Souter.

Mr. Hamilton also closed his Court, and in doing so said:—

It is with the deepest regret and with profound sympathy for his bereaved family that I have to announce the death of Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police of this city. Intelligence has been received that he died this morning at Ootacamund of heart-disease; this most sad and unexpected calamity has given me a painful shock. As a simple token of respect to the memory of this admirable officer, I propose, gentlemen, to close the Court for this afternoon, and I hope you will concur with me in the propriety of this step.

Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, a pleader, who happened to be in Court, replied to the expressions of regret which fell from the Bench, and, in doing so, paid a graceful tribute to the memory of the deceased gentleman.

THE suicide of Herr Stephan von Kegel, a well-known millionaire and man of fashion, and one of the handsomest men in the empire, has created an immense sensation in Vienna. Herr von Kegel was not only already very wealthy, but was heir to a fortune of about twenty million florins. He was quite a young man, and was one of the most prominent sportsmen in Hungary. The cause of his suicide is unknown.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

LAST week was an exceptionally full one with regard to festivities, on account of the celebration of her Majesty's Birthday, but as these festivities are annual, and have mostly been described before, there is not very much to be said about them. The Levee I have already mentioned, and after it came the Ball, which was as crowded as such entertainments always are. These large gatherings have, however, attractions of their own, for people are certain to meet everyone they know, and there is solitude in a crowd when one has leisure to observe rather than be observed. As we turn more democratic perhaps the day will come when Government House will occasionally be thrown open to all comers, after the French fashion, it being assumed that those who come will acquit themselves with propriety. On Thursday, owing to the crowd, dancing was carried on under difficulties, but there was ample room for sitting down, or walking to and fro, for those who did not care to patronise the ball room. Pretty faces and handsome dresses were plentiful, but "kalla jaggas" were scarce, as becomes Government House, and I observed one couple seeking refuge in his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's carriage, which looked easy enough. It seemed a pity there were not more such carriages. Refreshments were liberally supplied throughout the evening, and at 12 o'clock supper commenced, and had to be partaken of in two detachments, as is usual when there is such a crowd. Dancing was then resumed and kept up till near 3 o'clock, and those who had arrears of work to grapple with a few hours later must have felt that their case was a hard one. I must add that the arrangement for rickshaws and ponies was on this occasion all that it should be, and there was therefore none of the confusion that reigned on the Levee night.

The Volunteers also had their annual holiday at Annandale on Thursday. The Corps assembled on the Ridge at an early hour in the morning, and were then marched down to the valley, the first few hours of the day being given up to military exercises and the afternoon to sports. I hear complaints that the discipline observed was not so good as last year, and that several of the men had more refreshment than was good for them. It is certain that a good few did not reach the top of the hill till 9 o'clock at night, which seems altogether too loyal a celebration of her Majesty's natal day. Surely, the issue of refreshments might be stopped at 6 o'clock, so as to ensure everyone being home to tea. The weather was beautifully fine and exceptionally hot. Since then there have been passing storms which have cooled the air, but in spite of this the heat seems greater than in former years. Some people are expressing a wish to be back on the plains, and it is a pity the wish cannot be gratified.

On Saturday afternoon the annual *fete* in aid of the Ripon Hospital was held at Viceregal Lodge, and the greater part of Simla assembled with its money bags for the occasion. The *fete* has become so poptlar that it is certain to be kept up under succeeding Viceroys, and I suppose the hospital could now hardly do without it. The chief feature of this year's *fete* was the Dog Show, for which there were over a hundred entries, and as Rs. 2 had to be paid for each entry, the fund benefited greatly. It would have been well if the dogs could have been placed in the open, as the crush in the tent was too great to allow of any proper inspection. The animals seen most to advantage were the Rana of Dholpur's boar and deer hounds, which were tied out on the lawn. Owners must have been rather hard put to it to find names in some intances for their pets, for "Radical," "Yang-tse-kiang," and "Hoang-ho," are endearing titles which one does not often hear applied to dogs, although they found a place in the catologue. The theatricals, which are always a special feature of the *fete*, were this year exceptionally good. The piece was entitled "The Rosebud of Stinging Nettle Farm," and was rightly described as a "thrilling melodrama," and the names of the performers were Lieut.-Colonel Neville Chamberlain, Captain E. A. Hobday, Mr. E. Hemming, R.E., Mr. G. Williams, R.E., and Mr. P. V. Luke. Captain Hobday, as the Rosebud attired in ball-room costume, brought down the house with his dancing and singing, and Mr. Williams and Lieut.-Colonel Chamberlain rivalled one another in parodying the stage villain. At the *Cafe Chantant* Mrs. Sinkinson, Mrs. Lench, Miss Hogg, and other popular singers, entertained an ever changing audience, and light refreshments were liberally included in the charge for admission. The other temptations to be charitable consisted of fortune-telling, lucky boxes, raffles, fish ponds, &c., as in former years. About Rs. 400 were taken at the gates, and Rs. 4,000 during the evening, giving an average of Rs. 10 for each visitor.

The annual meeting of the United Service Club was held on Friday last, and passed off more quietly than rumour had said it would do. Expected proposals to throw open the Club to all the services, and not to have honorary members, were not brought forward, but some changes were made in the managing committee, and General Chesney now reigns as president.

The officers of the Jutagh garrison give a ball at the Town Hall to-night, which is a very liberal undertaking, as the hosts will have to come in to meet their guests, instead of the guests having the trouble of driving out to their hosts.

THE COMING MONSOON.

THE heavy showers of rain which fell on Sunday and yesterday are regarded in Bombay as indicative of the almost immediate burst of the monsoon. Indeed, it was almost thought that it has crept upon use gradually and unattended by its traditional fury. Last year it burst with the full force of thunder and lightening on Sunday, the 5th June. Heavy banks of dark clouds gathered slowly together during some twelve hours previously, and rain began to fall about noon. Very lightly the drops came at first, but as the day wore on the downpour increased, until it assumed the character of a violent storm. By seven o'clock in the evening the rain came down in continuous torrents, and in a very short space of time the streets in the Fort had been rendered impassable, while a similar state of things was reported from Byculla and other low-lying districts in the City. Here and there water lay eight or nine inches deep, and on the west side of Rampart Row the footpath, as well as the roadway, was covered with water. Pedestrians were compelled to wade knee-deep in water. Vehicular traffic was seriously interfered with, the water reaching the axle-trees of the carriages, and rendering them almost too heavy for their horses to pull. Towards nine o'clock the downpour decreased, but the rainfall had already reached upwards of four and a half inches in Colaba, and by next day the rainfall registered was 2 inches 95 cents in Byculla; 3 inches 59 cents in the Fort; 3 inches 4 cents on the Esplanade; and 4 inches and 83 cents in Colaba. Those who were of opinion that the monsoon was to be unattended by a violent storm this year, would, however, appear to have been reckoning without their host, for we understand that according to the observations made at the local weather office the monsoon will really burst here about Friday, and cyclones are forming in the Arabian Sea.

AN Austrian officer who owns much property in Russia, and has the Russian title of Count, was arrested in Russian Poland with all his family a few days ago. The Russian Government suspects him of having been one of twelve Austrian officers, who after spending six months in various disguises along the frontier, completed an excellent map giving the present position of every corps and battalion along the whole line of the Russian frontier where it meets Germany and Austria. This map appeared a fortnight ago and caused much consternation in Russia. The officer in question protested against his arrest, and it has been asserted that he was released; but as telegrams to him and his family remain unanswered, and nothing has been heard of him, it is feared that he is still in custody.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

LAST NOTES FROM MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, JUNE 4.

ON Saturday we had our last burst of dissipation, and are now awaiting the inevitable parting. Dr. Barry's dance that marked the end of the festivities of this season the day before yesterday was such a brilliant success, that the season may be said to have expired in a blaze of light. As we approached the Superintendent's bungalow, we could see that the verandahs and garden in front were tastefully illuminated with Chinese lanterns; and when we entered the house, the sight of the dancing-room, with its smooth carpet of spotless white drugget, and the inviting sound of piano, flute, and cornet, might have inspired inclinations towards fantastic tripping in the toes of a Quaker. Certainly few of the guests were content to perform the part of mere spectators. Almost everybody plunged into the dancing vortex as soon as they could get on their gloves, and danced on with unabated vigour until the clock struck in unwilling ears the hour of retiring.

"On with the dance, let joy be unconfined,
No rest till morn, when youth and beauty meet
To chase the flying hours with glowing feet, &c."

seemed to be the sentiment that animated host and guests alike; and, if the shadow of the approaching monsoon ever obtruded itself on the minds of the dancers, it only made them the more determined to enjoy to the full their last and merriest social meeting, before scattering north and south and east and west. Every care had been taken to secure a delightful evening. The clerk of the weather had been persuaded to send no rain. The dancing floor was in capital order. The room was large enough for the number of couples, and there were enough dancers to comfortably fill the rooms. Poona supplied musicians; and refreshments in the shape of ices and sweets had been brought all the way from Peliti's shop in Bombay. Under the circumstances it is no wonder that the dancing was kept up with great spirit at least until midnight, and that two or three extra dances had to be added on to the original programme. An agreeable interlude was introduced in the middle of the dances in the form of a song from Mrs. Van Hantleman, who sang with great effect the well-known air of "Robert toi que j'aime" from *Robert le Diable*.

But all through the happy evening those who had eyes to see might have noticed that the Chinese lanterns in the garden and the verandah were swaying to and fro in a strong west wind, that distinctly pointed to the near approach of the monsoon rains Nor was this indication left long unconfirmed. On Sunday afternoon, a few minutes after the congregation left the doors of the church, the lowering clouds began to fall on the earth in heavy rain, which must have drenched to the skin many unfortunate ladies, who, trusting to the false feeling of security, engendered by eight months of fine weather, had come out unarmed with umbrellas. The rain fell heavily for two or three hours, and, being accompanied by loud thunder and heavy lightening, looked like the burst of the monsoon. But whether the storm really deserves to be so regarded or not is not easy to determine, for this morning (Monday) as I write, the morning gives every promise of a fair day, and no rain fell during the night. So that yesterday's downpour may have been only an isolated passing thunder shower. Whatever it may be, it has not been without its effects for good and evil. It has laid the dust and cleared the air, but, on the other hand, it has fallen on the Gymkhana with such force that probably we shall have no more tennis on the Hill this season. Up to date many Parsees and a few Europeans have gone down. By the end of the week, the place will be almost entirely empty of visitors, but a few bolder spirits intend to remain on to the fifteenth in the hope (may it not be vain!) of enjoying the most delightful time of the year in Matheran, the break of fine weather, that ought to succeed when the fall of the first heavy rains has thoroughly cooled earth and air, and has washed the abundant foliage of the Hill into its brightest and loveliest green.

A VOICE FROM KARACHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Does a good old-fashioned "job" or "mysterious muddle," if you like it better, interest you and your numerous readers? If so, listen to my simple story.

As you will remember, the Karachi Port Trust sprang into existence with a flourish of trumpets some eighteen months ago. The chairman and his vice—terribly hard-worked and highly-paid Government officials—have found the Trust executive work too much for their overburdened shoulders and have persuaded their "trusting" colleagues that assistance is necessary. "Leave the matter in my hands, gentlemen," says the chairman, and the Trustees bow their heads in submissive acquiescence. "Gentlemen, we must have another engineer." Very good. Various engineers apply, and the result is that the man in view cannot with decency be nominated over his more competent rivals. Change of front. "We must have a secretary." Applications tumble in from "all sorts and conditions of men." (No advertising, mind.) Again the favoured one is upset. "Right about face. What we *really* want is a man acquainted with figures and accounts rather than a secretary." The lowest rung of the ladder is reached, and unless I am grossly misinformed, a mild Eurasian, of ingratiating manners, now occupying the distinguished position of bill-writer and storekeeper at our festive club, will be pitchforked into a billet of five hundred a month, rising.

THE VOICE OF ONE CRYING IN THE WILDERNESS.

Karachi, June 2.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 4.—The barometer has risen briskly in lower Burma, and has fallen briskly at the Head of the Bay and South Bengal. A small depression and storm to west of Pegu Coast has advanced to the north-west, and, so far as can be judged by this morning's observations, has not intensified. The barometer has fallen in other districts; most rapidly in the Punjab, where the barometer is nearly four-tenths lower than at Colombo. The temperature has increased three degrees in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. The winds are generally feebler in Central and Western India. Moderate rain has fallen in Burma, Malabar and the Deccan, and some local showers in Northern India. The only important feature of the weather is a small storm, which is apparently advancing north-west to the Orissa Coast.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th June, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·715
Temperature of the Air	86·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	·735
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	81·5
General Directions of Wind.*	E, SE, SSE, S, SSW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	419
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total for during month	0·01
" " year	1·96
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Kangra, 1,466 tons, Captain H. M. Ingram, arrived in Bombay on Monday evening from Antwerp *via* Karachi, laden with a general cargo and 8 cabin and fifteen deck passengers.

The following are the names of the passengers who have arrived from Karachi per s.s. Kangra :—Lieut. Mrs. and Miss. Hazelgrove, Mr. and Mrs. Savage and two children, Mrs. Marks and Miss Thompson, Mr. Leggett, Mr. Mealchand and 3 others, deck and 5 adults.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Chelydra	1574	Peace	A	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ Victoria	2207	W. Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Kaisar-i-Hind	2406	J. Hazelwood	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Star of Victoria	2116	Smith	D	F. Muir & Co.
„ Sahara	1188	Goldsworthy	E	F. Muir & Co
„ Sorrento	1775	Ouston	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair	1911	Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Eastbourne	1509	Watson	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Eden Hall	2353	Millard	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Yesso	1381	T. Trotter	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Flambro	1449	Grinauld	O	Bombay Co.
„ Berenice	1707	E. Perini	Q	O. Van Haffer & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Warora	2553	Mackerness	1	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Crathorne	1810	McCulloch	2	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Algoma	1892	Murray	3	Cursetjee Eduljee.
„ C. Tower	1927	Hamley	4	Captain.
„ Lombardy	1571	Preston	5	P. & O. Co.
„ California	2214	Green	6	W. & A. Graham & Co.
Ship Kt. Companion	1469	Davies	7	Captain.
S.S. P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	8	V. Ebram.
„ L. Tower	1892	Purse	9	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ Kt. Companion	1489	Davies	10	K. Nixon & Co.
„ C. Branch	1645	Ritson	11	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
4	Kangra (s)	Ingram	Antwerp. April 15.
	Satara (s)	Tice	Busreh via Karachi

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	Siam (s)	Welzhell	Aden.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kaisar-i-Hind, for Brindisi and London.
„ Khiva, for China and Australia.
„ Kangra, for London via Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 5.

For Liverpool.

California s—46 bales wool, S Kessouji ; 17 bales wool, K Khooshal ; 31 bales wool, B Damji ; 120 bales wool, M Jaetha ; 2 packages pottery work, Haim and David.

Clan Sinclair s—210 bales cotton, R Hurbilas ; 12,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

Eden Hall s—200 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co ; 1,660 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld ; 750 cwts mustardseed, D Merwanji and Co ; 1,950 cwts myrabolums, C Merwanjee and Co.

For London.

Siam s—1 box gold bars (Rs 22,500), D Sassoon and Co ; 1 box gold bars (Rs 107,600), The Comptoir de Escompte de Paris ; 6 cwts ivory, C Passanee ; 5 cwts ivory, S Durvesh.

Chelydra s—110 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; 50 bales hemp, M Dayall ; 5 bales hides, B Esmail ; 20 bales hides, H A Nathoo ; 92 cwts gum, A Khimji ; 74 bales hemp, E D Sassoon and Co ; 748 cwts orchella seed, T Topen ; 6 casks chutneys, Framjee Nowrojee ; 40 cwts gum, O Esmail ; 1 bale carpets, Volkart Bros.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—5,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 420 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 22 bales skins, E Latham and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp.

Kt Companion s—660 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 5 cwts coffee, A Blaschek and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

For Havre.

Algoma s—2,000 cwts wheat, C Dharsey and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Charters Tower s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Siam s—3 boxes gold and silver coins(Rs. 38,400), The Comptoir de Escompte de Paris.
Eden Hall s—800 cwts copra, S Mahomed and Co.
Lilburn Tower s—825 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Star of Victoria s—600 cwts groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co.
Chelydra s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 11,880 cwts wheat and 375 cwts copra, The Bombay Co Ld ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Trieste.

Berenice s—10 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Eastbourne s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 550 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

For Venice.

Berenice s—150 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

For Port Said.

Flambro s—5,913 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co Ld.

For Kobe.

Lombardy s—57 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Lombardy s— 33 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co ; 122 bales twist, Tatta and Co ; 60 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 7 bales twist, V Lukmishanker.

For Shanghai.

Lombardy s—125 bales twist, H Ambaidas ; 20 bales long cloth, D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 4.

Challenor, Major, Bombay, R A, on duty, from Deesa.

June 5.

Haselgrove, Lieut, Bombay, Comt Dept, on duty, from Karachi.
Lynch, Lt Col, Bombay, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Nuggur.

DEPARTURES.—June 5.

Maltby, Major, 2nd Infantry, H C, on leave, to England.
Gardner, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, to England.
Reporter, Surgeon, Madras, to join, to Cannanore.
Challenor, Major, R A, on duty, to Poona.
Pemberton, Lieut, Bengal, The Buffs, on leave pending retirement, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 6th June, 1888.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified :—

1. Members of the above Corps are requested to return with the least possible delay any articles of kit they may have in their possession belonging to the Corps, *viz.*,—Bridles, bits, carbine, buckets, bandoliers, and swordbelts.

By order,
(Sd.) G. de Saone,
Lieutenant & Acting Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corp.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments have been made :—6th Bengal Cavalry : Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Fletcher, officiating Second-in-Command, is confirmed in that appointment ; Captains J. C. F. Gordon, C. S. Wheler, and C. E. W. Macdonald, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession ; Captain E. T. Paul, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander; and Lieutenant J. P. Barnes, from the 18th Bengal Cavalry to be permanent Squadron Officer. 6th Bengal Infantry : Colonel A. G. Handcock, Second-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel R. H Inglis, whose tenure of command expires on the 10th instant ; Major W. J. A. Birch, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command ; and Captain C. H. Westmorland, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander. 10th Bengal Infantry : Captain G. Bowring, 17th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander. 44th Goorkha Light Infantry : Lieutenant H. W. R. Senior Leinster Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

Lieutenant G. L. H. Sanders, 19th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to the Commissariat Department.

Major E. R. Evans, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been granted an extension of leave to the 1st September.

Captain E. D. J. O'Brien, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, has been transferred to the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and will embark for India by the 20th June to join that regiment.

Captain C. F. Johnstone-Douglas, 6th Dragoons, has been promoted to Major in the 8th Hussars, but will retain the appointment of Brigade-Major at Aldershot.

The following postings are ordered :—To 1st Battalions : Second Lieutenant Windsor, Worcestershire Regiment ; but this officer will remain with the 2nd Battalion till next year ; Colonel K D Murray and Captain W P Blood, Royal Irish Fusiliers ; and Captain J Hope, King's Own Scottish Borderers. To 2nd Battalion : Captain the Hon'ble A Somerset, Rifle Brigade. To 4th Battalions : Captain the Hon'ble C Winn, Rifle Brigade ; and Lieutenant the Hon'ble S Tollemache, King's Royal Rifle Corps : but these officers will remain attached to the 3rd Battalions of their regiments till next trooping season.

The following officers have been posted to depots for duty pending embarkation for India next trooping season :—Second-Lieutenants Lash, Devonshire Regiment ; Langdon, Royal Sussex Regiment ; Anderson, Derbyshire Regiment ; Digan, Connaught Rangers ; Bayley, West Riding Regiment ; Fraser, King's Own Scottish Borderers ; Hervey, Cobham, Bennett, and Westmacott, Worcestershire Regiment ; Cadogan, Royal Welsh Fusiliers ; Gordon and Money, Lincolnshire Regiment ; Warburton, Norfolk Regiment ; and Sandwith, 8th Hussars.

It has been decided by the Government of India to abolish the Funds Offices in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies from the 1st October next, the work in connection with the Funds being taken over by the Pay Examiners of those Presidencies.

ENGLAND'S DANGER FROM FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

An article by Sir Charles Dilke on the state of Europe and the position of England which appears in the first number of the *Universal Review* contains the following, in which the writer supports the view that there is a real danger of England having to fight Russia and France together :—

At the moment of the Tamatave incidents—the violent and irritating conduct of Admiral Pierre, and the arrest and long detention of Mr. Shaw upon a monstrous and ridiculous charge—England and France were very near to war. Had the telegraph been open to Tamatave, so that each Power had had its capital deluged with sensational exaggerations of the already dangerous facts, war would probably have broken out. The slightest increase of Admiral Pierre's irritability would, also, in itself, have been sufficient to bring about a war by causing the sinking of a Queen's ship, whose captain was in the right and could not be disavowed, at a moment when French feeling was in such a condition of exasperation that the French Government could not have given that instant apology and redress without which war would have been inevitable. These things which have been, may be. At the present moment the nations are on terms far from cordial, but better on the whole than for some time past. French diplomatists have become aware of the desire of the Foreign Office to get out of Egypt. France, which even last year privately told our Government that she would have put us in the second column of her tariff had Lord Salisbury then increased the duty on bottled wines, and so, by hitting Bordeaux and Rheims, helped Tuscany, has this year pretty quietly borne the (almost useless) increase, threatening reprisals only, for the sake of form, upon unimportant articles. Our relations are as good just now as they are likely to be. But, in face of the extraordinary instability and folly displayed by a portion of the French electorate, who can guarantee us against a sudden blaze ? Should such an incident occur and war result, is it not as certain as most things can be, on the one hand, that Russia will join France, and, one the other hand, that Germany and Austria will, in the most friendly fashion, stand aloof ? Italy may join us or may not. But the French fleet is very strong and very near to Genoa, and the English fleet, if it is to do its duty, must be scattered; and Italy, with all the good-will in the world, like Austria in 1870, may have to wait. While I do not believe, for reasons which I gave last year, that Boulangism in France is dangerous to Germany, I fear that it adds to the risk of a Franco-Russian coalition against ourselves. Like many other foreigners of English blood, General Boulanger does not love England, and, representing as he does the military spirit, while he is unwilling to incur the frightful penalites of a war with Germany, he will be not unlikely, should he get the chance, to wield the military power of France in support of Russian policy elsewhere than on the Continent of Europe—that is, against ourselves. *La Cocarde*, the General's organ, has already proclaimed the anti-English policy. A question may illustrate the truth of my contention as to the reality of our dangers. Are French and Russian fast cruisers being built in enormous numbers for any possible purpose except the avowed purpose of attacking our trade in the event of a war which both those Powers certainly look upon as possible? If they perpare offensive weapons, must no we prepare defence ?

As regards our navy, supposing that it is, as seems generally admitted, 30 or 40 per cent. stronger than that of France, and about equal to a combination of those of France and Russia, our ocean trade being enormously great, Sir Charles Dilke must agree with Lord Brassey that there ought not to be room for much reduction of our expenditure upon the navy. Yet, as Lord Brassey shows, while improved administration counts for something, the chief reductions of the last two years represent a diminished purchase of ships.

We have ceased to lay down a single ironclad, but Russia is rapidly constructing them ; and, in face of the invention of shells carrying high explosives which can be fired from quick-firing guns, we may have to return to a system of complete armour. "Our available supply of heavy breech-loaders is " pronounced " lamentably insufficient," and we are told that we have to face a large expenditure to bring our store of guns for service afloat and ashore to a level with our requirements. Yet, at the same time, in face of these warnings, which it is impossible for the experts to pronounce not justified, we are attempting to decrease our estimates instead of trying to spend the money to greater advantage than we have done in the past. Although our naval requirements have become enormously greater now than they were twenty-eight years ago, we are spending only about the same money upon effective service that we were spending in 1860 and 1861. We may have been extravagant then, but it certainly looks as though we were trying to save money in the wrong place now.

The conclusion to which Sir Charles Dilke comes is, that, while we could at present hold our own in a single-handed war with Russia, there is the greatest need for a careful reconsideration of our naval and military position if we are to feel safe against a combination— not improbable in the event of General Boulanger's rise to power— of France and Russia. Even as against Russia only we cannot afford long to rest upon our oars.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases ; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer ? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids.' Sure cure for any form of hæmorroids.

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

The articles on "The British Army," which Sir Charles Dilke contributed to the *Fortnightly Review* are now issued in a volume by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. In his introductory chapter, Sir Charles thus comments on the proposal (apparently favoured by the War Office, to judge by Mr. Stanhope's recent speech) that the artillery service of these islands, in case of foreign invasion, should be left mainly to volunteer artillery :—

As volunteer field artillery is to be given us for home defence, in place of regular artillery, I suppose that we must make the best of it. The defenders of volunteer field batteries do not, of course, pretend for a moment that they are equal to regular batteries, but they take up that position which may be said to have lately become the official position. They say that there is a serious danger "that at the moment when an invasion of this country is attempted we may be absolutely denuded of all regular field artillery and have to meet the enemy with a very untrained army of militia and volunteers, who, instead of being able to look for the support of a powerful field artillery to make up for their want of training, would have to face the enemy with hardly a single gun to back them. The vast expense of permanently keeping up a larger field artillery puts that method of getting out of the difficulty out of the question." The defence then of the method which is being adopted assumes, in the first place, the violation of every military principle. It assumes the hopeless poverty of the country, the absolute impossibility of increasing the regular artillery whatever the necessity. In short, the official case begins by assuming that this country cannot afford to have a single gun of regular artillery to put in line against a foreign invader. The reserve of men could do no more than fill up our present Royal Artillery batteries for foreign service to their war strength. I doubt whether they could replace casualties, and there is no reserve of horses in existence, although it is now intended to try to begin to form one. Mr. Stanhope, by including the depot batteries in his calculations, thinks that after providing for the wants of two army corps we should have fourteen field batteries left ; but he admits that each of these would be changed into an ammunition column. He does not allow, moreover, for the drain of men and horses to enable the batteries of the two corps, which are on a peace footing, to take the field. I think that all artillerymen, and indeed all who have considered the subject, will agree that in reality we have no field artillery left for home defence. I should myself go further and deny that we have, or are likely to have, even the men or the horses needed for the batteries of the two army corps.

As regards the reduction of the horse artillery, he says :—

The reduction of the horse artillery, as compared with ordinary field artillery, is a point too technical for a civilian to write of without much diffidence. Judging from the latest works, that on "Horse Artillery and Cavalry," by Major Schlieben, and the new or third edition of the "Austrian Cavalry Regulations," and the books of Captains Serviere and Durand, in future wars the earlier fighting which will, have an important effect upon the spirit of the troops, will be battles of cavalry and horse artillery against cavalry and horse artillery, for which a highly mobile and numerous horse artillery is needed. This is admitted to be the weakest point of the modern Continental short-service armies. It ought to be the strong point of our comparatively long-service cavalry and artillery—a cavalry and artillery too in which, it should be remembered, the "rusty" reserve men will bear a far smaller proportion to the other men in the ranks than in the short-service Continental armies. Colonel von Schell has pointed out that, for this necessary service, the horse artillery must manœuvre with highly trained horses, and that a portion of it must for this purpose be always on a war footing, not trusting to the use of horses purchased, or brought in by the horse conscription, after the declaration of war. Now our horse artillery was, though a costly arm, admittedly a most effective one, and I cannot understand how the best preparation for war consists in reducing your advantage where you possess one.

There has lately been a trial issue of 20-pounder guns to some of the horse artillery. It is difficult to imagine who can be responsible for arming horse artillery with guns of this weight, when any civilian who has read the latest Continental literature upon the early operations of a war knows that even greater rapidity on the part of the horse artillery will be required in the future than has been needed in the past. It would almost seem that our horse artillery, being superior to that of any other Power in the world, our authorities think it so much too good that they are deliberately trying to reduce it to a position in which it will be able to meet foreign horse artillery upon equal terms. We have indeed an enormous advantage for the creation of horse artillery over the short-service armies. I speak of "the short-service armies" by contrast with our own, for though we talk about "short service" among ourselves, foreign writers naturally call ours a long-service army, which as regards service with the colours, as compared with most Continental armies, it now is. It is impossible to produce such splendidly trained troops as our horse artillery without several years of drill.

An expenditure of at least five millions and a half, Sir Charles thinks, is required for the supply of the new magazine rifle and the fortifications of the forts and coaling-stations :—

It is shown by General Alderson's evidence before Lord Randolph Churchill's Committee that the rifle with which our troops are armed will soon be obsolete, and that "the regulars and the navy" will have to be armed at once with a magazine rifle at a cost of nearly a million of money. This will leave the militia and the volunteers, upon whom the defence of the country will fall in time of invasion, armed with an obsolete weapon to face regular troops armed with a magazine rifle ; but to arm the whole of the forces would cost a million and a half. As has been said by a distinguished ordnance officer in Barrington's "Problem of Invasion," it is also "impossible to conceive the inconvenience, and possibly the disaster, that might result from the fact that the regulars and auxiliaries carry rifles and carbines requiring different kinds of ammunition." Even the million and a half does not allow for a reserve of rifles ; and when Mr. Childers pointed out that fact, General Alderson's reply was, "The least you ought to have is one rifle in store for one in the hands of the troops, and that is less than some foreign Governments have." This means close upon three millions sterling. Then over a million and a half is needed for arming our military ports—that is the southern fortresses, the Channel Islands, Malta, Gibraltar, Halifax, and Bermuda ; and a million for defending the commercial ports. Successive Governments have refused to face the expenditure of these five millions and a half ; but every one who has looked into the facts must admit that the expenditure is necessary, and that it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to try to convince his brother-electors of this necessity, and cheerfully to bear his own part. It is, however, too probable that we shall go into the next war with our Mediterranean fortresses in nearly the same hopeless condition as regards defence that they are in at the present time, a circumstance which will only add to the already great difficulty of keeping up communication through the Suez Canal.

The announcement that the Government of India will only pay Rs. 650 as the average price for each Waler remount, during the year 1888-89, (says an up-country paper) is likely to cause dismay among horse-dealers in Australia. The price paid during the last three or four years has been £50 sterling, which represents at the present moment about Rs. 750 in Indian currency. Dealers will thus get only £43-7s. per horse instead of £50 : a reduction of £5-13s. on prices previously paid. The dealers who left India in the spring must by this time have bought a number of horses in Australia in the belief that £50 would be paid as usual next autumn. They are not likely to accept the reduction with a good grace, as they will argue, and with some show of justice, that they ought to have had notice of the change before leaving the country some months ago. They may point out, too, that Rs. 650 at the current rate of exchange is really less than the price paid at the time of Colonel Ben. Williams' visit to Australia, a visit which resulted in £50 sterling being fixed as the Government figure. Horse-dealers in Australia hold together so much that we should not be at all surprised if they made an organised attempt to boycott the Indian Government. Next cold weather they may ship the horses they have already bought, but that is about all they will do, unless they send inferior horses. The price to be paid for Cape horses has also been fixed at Rs. 650, and if dealers in South Africa are alive to their own interests they will seize on the opportunity offered of horsing the British cavalry and artillery in India.

General Willoughby's case (a Tamative telegram says) has been decided. He is deprived of the concessions granted to him by the Hova Government, and expelled from Madagascar. He has left Antananarivo under close arrest, to be placed on board a homeward bound steamer.

A LOVER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

On May 17 at the Middlesex Sheriff's Court before Mr. Under Sheriff Burchell and a jury, the case of Frances Minnie Molan, of No. 8 a, Highleverroad, St. Quintin's-avenue, North Kensington, v. Herbert Parker Hill, an architect and surveyor, of No. 39, Belsize Park Gardens—an action for breach of promise of marriage—came on for the assessment of damages.

Mr. Le Breton appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Cripps for the defendant.

Counsel, in opening the case, said the plaintiff resided with her parents, and the defendant, the son of a large contractor, was in partnership with Mr. Bayfield, of No. 39, Chancery-lane. The parties became acquainted in July, 1881, at a picnic at Hampton Court. They appear to have frequently met afterwards ; the acquaintance ripened ; and in Februaay, 1882, he proposed marriage and was accepted. He stated that he was unable to marry at that time, but that he had expectations, and that he was entitled to the reversionary interest of £10,000 on the death of his mother, under his father's will ; and that he should soon be able to make a home for her. During this period a large number of letters passed, and counsel said if he were to read them all, the jury would be retained all day. He would, therefore, content himself with a few extracts.

On the 22nd February, 1882, the defendant wrote :—"My dear Minnie,—You can't think how happy I feel now I know you care for me in the way you do. I could not go to sleep for thinking of you ; and when I did go to sleep I dreamt about you (laughter.) I am perfectly satisfied of your love, dear Minnie, but I am sure of one thing, you can never love me more than I love you. Don't think this is any foolish fancy on my part, and believe me when I say that if what I feel for you is not love, there never was any such thing as love in this world. I know that I am not worthy of you, Minnie, but you may rest assured that I will do everything in my power to make you happy, and to return your love for ever."

Again, on the 28th of February, 1882, the defendant wrote, "I could not help laughing when I read that your master would soon want to know my intentions. I should have thought she had a very good idea already. I'm sure it's no fault of yours or mine either, if she hasn't.' These letters were signed "Ever your affectionate, Bertie."

On March 1st the defendant wrote : Dear Minnie,—I feel I must write to tell you how happy I am now that I have Mr. Mollan's consent to our being engaged. . . The ring you gave me last night I passed over the knuckle of my little finger ; but, to save my life, I couldn't get it off again, and I should not have tried, only my finger swelled a tremendous size, and the blood was driven to the end of the finger."

There were many similar letters. In the year 1883, the defendant went to America, and it was proposed that if he were successful in that country, the plaintiff should follow him there. But he only stayed six months, and on his return finding that his mother and sister, with whom he had previously lived at Ealing, were abroad, it was arranged that he should reside at the house of the plaintiff's parents, paying the nominal price of £1 a week for his board. He remained there up till the end of 1887. Towards the end of 1886 the defendant appeared to have altered a little in his manner. Instead of coming home early, he stayed out late, and this led to remonstrance on the part of the plaintiff. Nevertheless on March 3, 1887, he wrote signing himself "Ever your loving husband, Bertie," and added, "Wifie I do love, you, and if it will please you, I will not play another game of billiards or pool." He signed at other times, as your loving hubby, Bertie."

One letter took the form of a prayer, as follows : "O, Lord, bless dear Minnie, and let her always love me with that fond love that she does now, and fonder, if possible, and let me always love her with the fond love that I do now, and fonder, if possible. Let us love one another so much that separation would break our hearts, but do not let us be separated, O Lord. Let us be married and live together happily. Do not let us be jealous of one another without a cause, or have cause for jealousy. Do not let me do Minnie any harm, and bless her, for Christ's sake. Amen." (Laughter.)

The defendant while staying with the plaintiff went away to Sevenoaks, whence he addressed letters to her as "My own dear, darling wifey," and signed himself "Your loving hubby, Bertie." When he returned from Sevenoaks, instead of returning to the plaintiff's house, he went back to his mother's, and subsequently on the 11th June he wrote breaking off the engagement, which he said had become unbearable, adding, "Even your father and mother seem to have had no power to check your violent outbursts of temper, although you have at times, as they know, both struck and scratched me (laughter.) How could you disgrace yourself and me by insisting upon coming up to my room at the First Avenue Hotel, where I had been staying with my brother, and making a scene before people to whom I was so well known is beyond me, to say nothing of your going to my office, disturbing my partner and lowering me before an office-boy, by sending him to all the hotels in Holhorn to see if I had slept there ?" Before breaking off the engagement the defendant had made a will in the plaintiff's favour for £4,000.

The plaintiff, a tall, fine looking, and handsomely dressed lady, gave evidence in support of her counsel's statement. She said that, in the first instance, the defendant used to come home to dinner ; but afterwards he would come home very much the worse for drink at four o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Cripps : Did you seek to renew the engagement ? The plaintiff (emphatically and indignantly) : Certainly not.—Have you ever struck the defendant ? No.—Have you ever scratched him ? (Emphatically) : Certainly not (laughter).—I suppose you used to wait up for him ? Unfortunately I did.—And I suppose there were scenes ?—I remonstrated with him.—The plaintiff said she had not heard that the partnership with Mr. Bayfield had been broken off.—The Under Sheriff : He would know that himself.—Mr. Cripps : He is not here.—The Under Sheriff : Oh.—Mr. Cripps stated in mitigation of damages that the reversionary interest was mortgaged up the hilt, and the Under Sheriff having summed up, the jury, after a brief deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff with £250 damages.

THE LABOUR MARKET IN THE COLONIES.

The following passages are extracted from the Report of the Emigrants' Information Office for the year ended 31st March 1888, just issued :—

A general view of the state of the labour market in the Colonies points to much the same conditions as existed a year ago. In Canada there is little change to notice. In the Australasian Colonies the depression of trade is certainly less marked than it was ; but in Sydney, at any rate, it would seem that there is still a large amount of superfluous labour. In these colonies the question of water supply is all-important, depression being in great measure the consequence of drought. Hence the prominence which is now being given to irrigation, and the interest which has been excited by such undertakings as Messrs. Chaffey's. colonies on the Murray River in Victoria and South Australia. In South Africa there can be no doubt that the opening of the Transvaal gold fields has lightened the labour market to a large extent ; at the same time it is difficult to point to any distinct and definite demand for any special kind of labour from the outside. British Bechuanaland has attracted much attention lately, but it is, at present, too little developed and too difficult of access to be recommended as a field of emigration to the ordinary British labourer, wanting both capital and experience.

In speaking of the demand for labour in the colonies, it must be borne in mind that each year adds to the facilities for reaching one colony from another in the same part of the world, or one district from another in the same colony. Consequently, a demand for labour of no great permanence or magnitude in any locality may be supplied from a district where labour is less remunerative, without leaving in turn any great gap to be filled up from this country.

At the present time, when there is apparently a growing inclination in this country to promote emigration, it should be fully realised how strong a feeling exists in most of the colonies against the unrestricted and indiscriminate admission of immigrants. This feeling is due partly to the objection of taxpayers to pauper immigrants, partly to the objection of workmen on the spot to competition in the labour market, which may have the effect of reducing the rate of wages. As regards the first of these two points, there is constant evidence that the term ' pauper' can be given a very wide interpretation, and that the reasonable prejudice against *bona fide* paupers may be easily extended so as to cover a much wider circle of cases. As regards the second the influence of trades unions, far stronger in the colonies than at home, is obviously directed against mechanics rather than against farm labourers ; and, exaggerated and unreasoning as the opposition of emigration from this source has become, it is ultimately based on two undeniable facts, (1) that farm hands are most wanted in new countries, where the land to be opened up is very extensive, and the population to be ministered to is very small ; (2) that the towns in the colonies, as at home, tend to be overstocked. It would seem, then, that promoters of emigration in this country, in order to be in harmony with public feeling in the colonies, should aim at three main objects, (1) sending out emigrants supplied with some small means ; (2) securing by public or private agencies, that they are sent straight up country from the port of landing ; (3) that they are supplied mainly from the country population at home.

By carrying out this last object, the congestion of labour in the great towns of this country may be to some extent relieved. Men constantly come to this office, asking whether they are eligible for free passages as farm labourers, who are found, on inquiry, to have migrated some years back from the country to the town, and there too often to have swelled the numbers of the unemployed. Had they remained in the country they would have been qualified for selection as capable farm hands ; they would have been welcomed in the colonies, instead of losing the advantages of their early training, and becoming, as in many cases they are, worse than useless in London.

In their last report the Committee offered a few words of advice to intending emigrants of the workman class. The special circumstances of each individual case must determine a man, whether he should go, where he should go, and when he should go. But, comparing the three great fields of emigration, the climate of Canada makes the time of arrival in the Dominion the most important consideration. Distance and expense of voyage is the main drawback of the Australasian Colonies to an intending emigrant ; while, in the case of South Africa, he has to consider not only the cost of passage, but also the fact that there is a supply of native labour already on the spot.

There is no colony where a man willing to work, able to work and indifferent to the kind of work, will not get a living ; but agriculturists should be warned that farm work at home is one thing, and in the colonies quite another, and that the conditions of country life in Canada, Australasia, and South Africa are, as a rule, far rougher and lonelier than in England.

Men who have not been from their childhood engaged on the land must remember that in new countries there is not the same strong line drawn between different trades and different branches of the same trade as in our own ; and that, therefore, the more specialised a man has become in his work and calling the less fitted he is to emigrate, partly because he is unlikely, in most cases, to find an opening in his own speciality in the colonies, partly because he is not well suited to turn his hand to general labour.

Lastly, the warning which the Committee have found necessary to insert in their quarterly circulars to the effect that a high rate of wages does not, in the colonies, necessarily imply demand for labour, may well be repeated here. The struggle for existence is not the same in the colonies as at home. Living is, as a rule, an easier matter. Workmen are a stronger element. But the net result in many of the Australian towns, at any rate, is, that while wages are high and hours are short, as compared with the conditions of this country, steady continuous remunerative work is not always to be had ; and high wages on three or four days may be counterbalanced by no wages at all during the rest of the week.

LIEUT. YOUNGHUSBAND'S JOURNEY ACROSS CENTRAL ASIA.

At the usual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held at the London University, Burlington-gardens, on Monday evening, May 14th, General R. Strachey, President, in the chair, Lieutenant F. E. Younghusband, King's Dragoon Guards, read a paper on "A Journey across Central Asia, from Manchuria and Pekin to Cashmire over the Mustagh Pass." In the course of the paper he said that he had been accompanied in his journey by Mr. H. E. M. James, the author of "The Long White Mountain." On the day after he left Pekin, he passed through the inner branch of the Great Wall. There, under the eyes of the Emperor, it was a magnificent structure, built of immense blocks of granite. It was some 40 or 50 feet in height and wide enough at the top to drive two carriages abreast on. After passing through the Great Wall he entered what Marco Polo called the land of Gog and Magog. For the next two days he passed through a hilly country inhabited by Chinese, though it really belonged to Mongolia, and soon afterwards emerged on to the real steppes, which were the characteristic features of Mongolia proper. Stretching far away in the distance there was a great rolling grassy plain on which the flocks and herds and the yurtas or felt-tents of the Mongols were scattered about. These people offered a striking contrast to the Chinese inhabiting the districts he had just left. They were strong and robust, with round, ruddy faces, very simple-minded and full of hearty good humour. They were entirely pastoral and nomadic in their habits, and did not take to agricultural pursuits. The old warlike spirit, which made them so powerful in the days of Genghis Khan, had now disappeared completely. The Chinese Government had purposely encouraged the men to become Lamas, and now it was said that as much as 60 per cent. of the whole male population were Lamas, who, by their religion, were neither allowed to marry or to fight. He then prepared to cross the desert of Hami, and, after traversing the plain round Kuei-hua-cheng, ascended the buttress range on to the great Mongolian plateau. After crossing the Galpin Gobi, which Prjevalsky said was the most sterile part of the whole Gobi, he passed along the southern portion of the Hurku Hills. It was then of interest to find out whether the range extended as far westward as the Tien-Shan, or whether it formed a continuation of the Altai Mountains. Travelling along in a north-western direction for 190 miles over a plain lying between the Hurku Hills and a similar but somewhat lower range running parallel to it on the south at an average distance of 30 miles, he descended into a low-lying sandy tract very similar in character to the Galpin Gobi. The Hurku range there came to an end, its extreme length being about 220 miles. Not long afterwards he approached the outlying spurs of the Altai Mountains, which were perfectly barren. On some of the higher peaks to the north could be seen patches of snow. Pushing on towards Hami he soon got a distant view of the Tien-Shan or Celestial Mountains, at which point his desert journey ended, and he soon entered Chinese Turkestan. On descending the southern side of the Tien-Shan, he expected to enter a fine, well-populated country, but instead of that he found the same barren desert as before, with however, a small oasis every 15 or 20 miles with a village and cultivated lands. He at last reached Hami, having accomplished the distance of 1,255 miles from Kuei-hua-cheng in 70 days. At Hami he had to make fresh arrangements for his onward journey to Yarkand, a distance of about 1,400 miles. Having reached Turkestan he thought he would have been able to dispense with desert travelling, but was disappointed, for the whole country was really nothing but a huge desert, with villages and towns situated in the oasis formed by the succession of streams which flowed down from the Tien-Shan Mountains. The inhabitants were industrious but not good cultivators. They seemed peaceful and contented dressed simply and well, and lived in houses which, though built of mud, were kept remarkably clean inside. They stood in the greatest awe of the Chinese, who, without the least oppressing them, and without even an army of any size to cause it, yet produced an impression on the Turki mind of their overwhelming strength and importance. After leaving Kami he went by road through Pidjan to Turfan, and then pressed on through Artush to Kashgar, where he was cordially received by M. Petrovsky, the Russian Consul-General. In Kashgar and Yarkand travelling merchants from all parts of Asia, and great numbers of pilgrims who had been to Mecca through India, were to be met with. They all declaimed loudly in praise of the English rule in India ; they said that the English were the only people who really knew how to govern a country. The Arabs were loudest of all in their praises of the English, for they had great respect for wealth. The paper then went on to describe the journey from Kashgar until the Himalayas were reached, and then the crossing of the Tashkurgan Pass, the Chiragh Saldi Pass, and the Karakorun Pass. In crossing the Mustagh Pass, they encountered great difficulties from the frequency with which large glaciers came across their path. The Sarpo Laggo river flowed down the glaciers of the Mustagh Pass, and after ascending it for a few miles they came in full view of the great peak K 2, the second highest mountain in the world—28,250 feet in height. The upper part for about 5,000 feet was a perfect cone, and seemed to be composed almost entirely of ice and snow, the accumulation of ages. The old Mustagh Pass to the east had been out of use for 30 or 40 years, on account of the accumulation of ice upon it, in consequence of which a new pass had been sought for, and another one to the west had been found. This latter pass had been in partial use up to ten years ago. No European had crossed either of them, but Colonel Godwin Austin in 1862 came very near the summit of the new pass from the southern side. In spite of many hardships from the want of provisions and the extreme coldness of the atmosphere, and with a weakned party, he arrived safely at Askoli on the Indian side of the Himalayas. Leaving Askoli, he went on to Skardo, and then through Cashmere to Rawul-Pindi, which he reached seven months after leaving Pekin. What had particularly struck him on his journey was that England ought to have small merchants, or travelling agents of the larger merchants, or agents of the manufacturers themselves pushing their way right into the interior, looking after the sale of their goods themselves, seeing that they were not subjected to any unlawful imposts, as European goods were now in their transit to the interior ; examining the wants and tastes of their customers, and finding out what articles of native produce would be worth exporting. At present European goods were allowed to take their chance after leaving the Treaty ports, and the manufacturers seemed to have taken little or no trouble to adapt their manufactures to the tastes and requirements of the people for whom they were making goods. The Russians had acted on these principles, and had reaped their reward. The Consul at Kashgar had told him, and he had himself observed, that all the bazaars in Turkestan were filled with Russian cotton goods, and English goods could scarcely be bought there now. The chief reason for that was that the Russian goods were very much better suited to the people. England was handicapped in its competition with the Russians for the trade of Turkestan by having to bring its goods across the Himalayas. It was a fact worthy of particular notice that Russian piece goods were being brought over the Himalayas in gradually increasing quantities into the bazaars of Ladakh and even of Cashmere.

A discussion followed the reading of the paper, in the course of which it was proposed and agreed to that the peak K.2 be henceforth known as Mount Godwin Austin, in honour of Cononel Godwin Austin, who 26 years ago surveyed a large area in its neighbourhood.

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

(*Extract from an article in "The Fountain."*)

The other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting rooms of a medical electrician who bids fair to make for himself a great reputation Although Mr. B. Copson Garratt does not place him self so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and is certainly not less effective, than theirs. Mr. Garratt is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think, however, that such a man ought to be better known. He is an enthusiast, albeit a very sober one. He will talk to you by the hour about medical electricity, in which he is, of course, thoroughly well up, and he never tries of showing you its wondrous effects. If you ask him why he goes into raptures over this remarkable therapeutic agent, he will give you two very good reasons ; the first is that it gave him new life, and the second is that it has given new life to others. Mr. Garrat knows, and therefore speaks.

After giving me a little galvanism, which had no more serious effect than to make my hands feel a little sleepy, Mr. Garratt converted the current into what is termed constant instead of induced, and assured me there was just as much electricity passing through my body as would be sufficient in the other form to kill me. As an illustration of the penetrative power of magnetism, I may mention that I held in front of me a mariner's compass, and Mr. Garratt held behind me one of his magnetic bends, and in a moment the magnetic current passed through my clothing —and I had a very heavy overcoat on—and through my body, and laid hold of the hand of the compass. This is the mighty force which Mr. Garratt infuses into and sends right through the system of his patient, producing the most astonishing and beneficial results.

Some of the most startling scientific discoveries of the present age are based upon magnetic principles, and the efficacy of magnetism as a healer promises to lead to results quite as startling as any that have attended it in other directions. Here let me repeat that magnetism is not galvanism. The latter, as I understand, often fails, and even when it succeeds it is open to the objection that its effect is too powerful. In skilful hands it has been and may be used with success ; but it is, nevertheless, in its application, often of a painfully irritating character, because it must come into direct contact with the body, requiring the nerves as a conducting medium. Mr. Garratt does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

Magnetism does not supersede ordinary medicines, but can be used in conjunction with them without at all affecting or being affected by their action. Its chief value is that it will reach cases which ordinary medicine will not touch. Take paralysis. The doctor does not, cannot, cure paralysis, but Mr. Garratt can point you to people who were bedridden, and, to all appearance, bedridden for life, but who, thanks to magnetism, have left their couch, and are now engaged in the active work of life. Long standing cases of epilepsy and spinal irritation have also been cured. I take these cases from a pamphlet of Mr. Garratt's, where full names and addresses are given, and which will be sent post free to any person who will write to his consulting rooms, 16, Finsbury-square, London, E. C. Ordinary medicines are of little avail in chronic cases of long standing ; but these are just the cases that Mr. Garratt likes to undertake. Another class of sufferers who derive incalculable benefit from magnetism are people of over-worked brain. In such cases the physician usually prescribes complete rest and a total change of air, medicine being of little use. Mr. Garratt affirms that he can give the overworked man all the benefit that he would derive from rest and change, and give it to him in a very much quicker, simpler, and cheaper way. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Garratt's system is not opposed to the efforts of others who are battling with disease ; on the contrary, it is an auxiliary which may be used in conjunction with and as a supplement to them.

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Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0	
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 6	
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3	
Shins, large, each	0 4 0	
Do. small, each	0 3 0	
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0	
Do. salt, each	0 7 6	
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0	
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0	
Liver, each	0 3 6	
Heart, each	0 1 3	
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0 1 9	
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 6	
Oxtail, each	0 2 6	
per Sirloin lb.	0 3 0	
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6	
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0	
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Saddle, per lb.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. small	0 2 9	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6	..
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0
Sugar—		
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 9 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 8 0	
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 0	
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6	
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 14 0	
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 12 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 8 0	
Sago, per seer	0 1 6	
Fruits—		
Pineapple, large, each	0 5 0	
Do. Small per each	0 1 6	
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 10 0	
Do. small, per dozen	0 3 0	
Orange, large, per dozen	1 0 0	
Do. small, per dozen	0 10 0	
Melons, water, large, each	1 8 0	
Do. do. small, per each	0 12 0	
Do. do. Musk, large, per each	0 8 0	
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 6 0	
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 4 0	
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0	
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0	
Limes, sweet, per dozen	2 0 0	
Do. sour, per dozen	0 2 0	
Mangoes, Afose, per dozen	6 0 0	
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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

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SILVER KEYLESS WATCH
FOR GENTLEMEN.

THIS WATCH has been specially designed by us to meet the wishes of Customers desiring a good reliable Time-keeper, not easily thrown out of order, moderate in price, and yet ENTIRELY OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE. THE "CROWN" WATCH fulfils all these requirements, and are recommended as good, sound English work, well able to withstand the exigencies of Indian Wear.

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REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

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THE
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FOR JUNE 1888
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

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Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S
HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
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Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
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Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
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Repeated analyses have proved that

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NEW PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

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Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

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ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
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THREE GOLD MEDALS—
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FAGRÆA & CYMBIDIUM
are of rare and peculiar fragrance, and being registered can be obtained only of the Inventors or their Agents.
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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

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CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
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Cure Scurvy Sores
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all Impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

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Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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Guarantee One Year.		Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.	

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ESTABLISHED 1866.

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EXTRA **"C.I.G"** OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old
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ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
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PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
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PERFECT HEALTH! PERFECT HEALTH!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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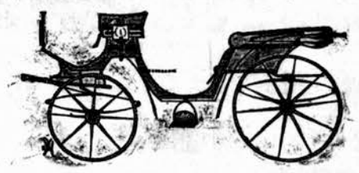

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—
The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*
WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.
CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.
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HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. — W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. — H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin : and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable ; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura ; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication : "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises ; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,
F. H. BOWDEN.
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.
And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.
None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature
F. H. Bowden
Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application.

THE RIVERSIDE WATCH COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.
ALL ruby jewelled and no imitations in glass or garnet stones—the only ones of the style sold in India.

NOTE.—A good and genuine Watch will always command a good price and be cheaper in the end than what is offered for little money. Instead of wasting well-earned money in articles which last but one to two years, which will cost in repairing double their first cost and cause endless troubles, —ASK FOR the strongest of watches, which quality and workmanship can be found *nowhere else* in India.

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WARRANTY 3 TO 6 YEARS.
Also a lot of other high class watches, as well as cheaper ones mentionned in Illustrated Catalogue sent post free on application to
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Its use is indicated in all cases of stomachic disorder caused by deficient actions of the gastric juices, dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, &c., &c.
INDIGESTION often produces symptoms which simulate those of HEART DISEASE, while, in fact, the heart with its valves, &c., is perfectly sound.
INDIGESTION often produces symptoms scarcely distinguishable from those of ASTHMA and other lung affections, while the lungs are healthy.
Many other cases also of SIMULATED DISEASE, well known to medical men, are caused by INDIGESTION.
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E. J. LAZARUS & Co.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
Price Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle.
From G. A. RAYNEU, ESQ., Bugha Depôt, Betteah, Chumparun. "I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have so successfully brought before the public.

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AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.